

TUAN SUPPORTER SEIZES MUNITIONS, DEFYING PEKING

Chang Tso-lin Takes 100,000 Rifles Against Government Orders

IS OPEN REBELLION

Guns Were Part Of Ship-ment From Japan In Arms Deal

WANG "ON LEAVE"

Premier Only Temporarily Out Because Of Illness, Says Mandate

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, February 21.—Premier Wang Shih-chien's resignation has not been accepted but he has been granted sick leave. The mandate signed by President Feng Kuochang states that the memorial received from Premier Wang Shih-chien says that owing to illness he is unable to bear his present heavy burden of responsibility and therefore he requests to be allowed to resign. The mandate continues: "During the present critical situation the intelligence and experience of Wang Shih-chien can solely be depended upon. I am very perturbed concerning his illness and hereby grant him leave of absence in order that he may recuperate. His request to resign is rejected and cannot be considered." Chien Neng-huan is appointed to act concurrently as Premier.

100,000 Rifles Seized
It is reported that General Chang Tso-lin, the Military Governor of Fengtien, after the refusal of the Government to supply him with a portion of the arms shipped from Japan, sent his soldiers to Chingwangtao, where they took possession of a 100,000 rifles.

This arbitrary action by Chang Tso-lin, who is a supporter of Tuan Chi-jui, constitutes open rebellion against the Central Government, the weakness of which is well illustrated by a vernacular report that at an audience with the President yesterday, in reply to questions concerning the situation in Northern Manchuria as the result of the disturbances in Siberia, the President is reported to have sighed and said: "I have exerted every means to end the internal struggle in order to devote attention to diplomatic problems but the various parties do not appreciate this and I am now helpless and without hope."

Owing to the failure of the Central Government to supply him with reinforcements and ammunition, General Liu Tsun-hou says that he will be compelled to negotiate peace with Yunnan.

British Protest To Canton
Canton, February 20.—The British Consul-General has protested to the Southwestern authorities against interference with shipping on the Yangtze, especially between Hankow and Changsha, and also against the proposed use of the salt revenue, which is pledged as security for an international loan.

Chien Assumes Office

A Peking telegram last night states that Acting Premier Chien Nun-huan formally assumed office yesterday morning at the Cabinet meeting. In his inaugural speech he stated that his acceptance was made under the condition that the President will shortly appoint somebody else to assume the Premiership permanently as he promised to hold it only for the time being.

While general opinion indicates that General Tuan Chi-jui will for the third time become the Cabinet head, it is understood from reliable sources that President Feng Yu-hsian declared his independence

(Continued on Page 11)

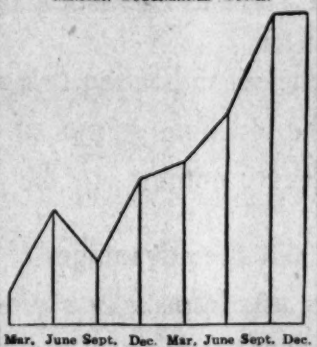
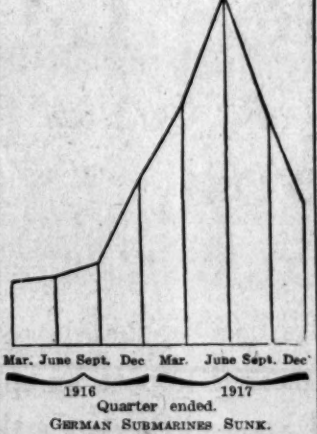
British Admiralty Shows U-Boats Are Losing Campaign

The first year of the ruthless submarine campaign, which was confidently depended upon in Germany to put Britain out of the war in three months, or at the most in six months, came to an end on February 5. The completeness of the failure which the von Tirpitz of Germany must now confess and, if possible, explain, especially in view of the fact that it was this campaign which made America's entrance in the war inevitable, is shown by the fact that Great Britain today has more food than she possessed on the day that Germany launched her murderous and illegal U-boat slaughter.

The failure is further emphasized by figures issued by the British Admiralty up to December 17, now furnished to us with diagrams through the courtesy of the Shanghai British Consulate General, which show that not only have the depredations of the U-boats to a considerable extent been lessened by the new measures and redoubled activities of the British and Allied Navies, but that the counter fight on the U-boats has been brought to a pitch of efficiency and dexterity that would have been considered as bordering the miraculous a year ago. The statement and diagrams to which we refer and which show that the losses due to submarine in December, 1917, were lighter than those of December, 1916, before the ruthless campaign was started, follow: In view of the statement made by the First Lord in the House of Commons on Thursday, December 13, that the general curves of merchant tonnage sunk by enemy action and of German submarines sunk are satisfactory, it has been thought that the public would be interested to see these curves and they are placed at the disposal of the Press accordingly.

With regard to the first diagram, the height of the enemy submarine attack upon merchantmen was in April, 1917, and that accounts for the quarter ending June showing the "peak," since when the curve has steadily fallen and in the last quarter of this year has reached the same figure as in the last quarter of 1916, which was before the unrestricted submarine attack began.

LOSSES BY ENEMY ACTION OF MERCHANT TONNAGE—BRITISH, ALLIED, NEUTRAL



These diagrams are:—
STATISTICALLY accurate, based on facts up to December 17, and include no estimated or uncertain figures.
DIAGRAMMATICALLY accurate and strictly to scale but obviously not to a uniform scale.

The second diagram shows that since the quarter ending September, 1916, there has been a steady rise in the number of submarines sunk, and although for the last quarter of 1917 the number sunk has not further risen, it must be remembered that there are still the results of half a month to add, and we have already equalled the results of the quarter ending September, 1917. Attention is particularly drawn to the notes at the foot of the diagrams which explain that they are statistically accurate and drawn to scale, but that obviously the scale is not the same in both, one being for tonnage of merchant vessels, and the other the number of submarines.

American Minstrel Show Has First Performance At The Olympic Tonight

Washington's Birthday Entertainment Promises To Be A Big Success; Saturday Houses Sold Out

In the way of Washington's Birthday celebration there is the American Minstrel Show at the Olympic Theater tonight and from all indications it will be a considerable celebration. It is expected that by evening all available seats will have been snapped up for the opening performance. The houses have already closed out for the two Saturday shows and the amount in hand for turning over to Allied War Funds and local charity is a healthy one indeed.

The flagship Brooklyn having reached port yesterday, Admiral Knight of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet will be one of the "firstnighters" for the show. He will occupy a box with Consul-General Thomas Sammons. There was quite a boom in the ticket sale at Moutrie's after the Brooklyn anchored and the bluejackets and marines will evidently be well represented in the audience.

Director Jack Raynes put the minstrels through their last "preliminary" paces in the dress rehearsal last night. The songs and gags of the minstrel first part went off to the evident satisfaction of a considerable audience of the curious who dropped in for a glance and the costumes evoked a lot of laughing comment. "Anthony and

Cleopatra," too, took well with these early viewers, and quite a flock of them lingered on far into the night to see the finish, for Director Raynes wants things to run smoothly tonight and kept the cast hard at it.

Principals in the Minstrel cast include Mr. G. A. Fitch, interlocutor; Messrs. H. R. Wimsatt, W. H. Tenney, J. T. Kinney and O. W. Gott, Jr., bones; Messrs. A. S. Glemby, A. F. Blanchard, H. F. Landers and R. T. Bryan, Jr., tambos. Mr. M. D. Silas will be seen in the minstrel part as Ah Foe. The soloists include Mr. M. L. Heen, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Frank Tinkham, Mr. Glemby, Mr. Stone and Mr. Wimsatt. And Mr. Wimsatt's is some solo—entitled "The Dallas Blues." "Southern Gals," "When You Come Home," and "For You a Rose" are some of the songs that have proved popular with those who have heard them.

The minstrel part will be followed by a feature musical act given by Messrs. Tod Sanborn, Harry Kerrey and Harry Warren.

Mr. A. H. Swan and Mr. Blanchard will play the name parts in "Anthony and Cleopatra," and Messrs. Glemby, Wimsatt, Porterfield, Silas and a long list of able assistant funmakers will aid in the burlesque.

Swatow's Earthquake Damage Exaggerated

Less Than 300 Fatalities Recorded; Suffering Among Chinese Causes Call For Relief

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, February 21.—Dr. H. F. Wallace, Principal of the Anglo-Chinese College at Swatow, in a letter to the Hongkong Daily Press says that the results of the earthquake at Swatow were sufficiently startling but that the accounts of the state of affairs there are exaggerated. The number of persons killed in the town was between two and three hundred. It is difficult to estimate the number injured but the total number treated at the hospitals was about two hundred.

Scarcely a house in the town is undamaged, a very large proportion of them seriously, but many of the streets of the city show very little traces of the earthquake except that here and there buildings have been shored up. The distress of the Chinese population is very real and it is hoped that speedy measures will be taken to relieve it.

MR. E. S. LITTLE URGES SPEEDY PEACE IN CHINA

Offers To Help Arrange Conference To Settle Present Situation

As an effort to bring peace nearer in China Mr. E. S. Little has sent letters and telegrams to the political leaders of the country urging on them the importance of settling the internal strife and offering his services to arrange a peace conference through General Tsen Chun-hsuan. It was Mr. Little, it will be remembered, who was instrumental in having the peace conference called in 1911. Mr. Little has written or telegraphed to the President, the members of the cabinet, several Tsuchuns and others.

Cruiser Brooklyn Arrives From Japan

The cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of the American Asiatic Fleet, with Admiral Knight on board, came up the river yesterday morning after a trip from Japan. It is not expected that she will be in port for more than a few days.

Ishii Accepts Post Of Ambassador To U.S.

Baron Hayashi Will Return To China As Minister, Says Tokio Despatch

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, February 20.—Vernon Ishii has accepted the post of Ambassador at Washington. It is believed that Baron Hayashi will return to Peking soon.

WHAT U. S. HAS DONE IN 10 MONTHS' TIME

Navy Has Grown From 73,000 To 300,000—Million And Half In Army

Washington, Feb. 7.—(Delayed.)—A survey of ten months of war preparation in America shows that the personnel of the United States Navy has grown from 73,000 to more than 300,000. More than 1,000 vessels have been commissioned against about 300 in 1914.

Henry Ford is building many powerful oil-burning, steel-armed submarine chasers.

The army exceeds one and a half million picked men and can be steadily raised to ten millions.

Congress will be asked to vote a billion dollars for aeroplane construction. Several thousands are already nearly completed.

Seventy-four new shipyards have been built and over 700 shipways are operating.

U.S. War Saving Stamps Asked For In Advance

American Post Office Will Give First Call To Those Who Make Requests

Postmaster Everett of the American Post Office announces that pending the arrival of the American War Savings stamps those who wish some of the stamps held for them should notify him. As soon as they arrive he will communicate with those who have made reservations and they will have the first call on the stamps, excepting only those who have Thrift stamps, which have the first rights of exchange.

The first shipment of War Savings stamps, it will be remembered, went in ten minutes. As a result a much larger shipment was called for by Mr. Everett, but already there are on the books of the American Postal Agency the names of a hundred Americans who want stamps.

Uncle Sam Takes Good Care Of Jackie At Sea



Here is a photo of one of Uncle Sam's fighting Jackies on look-out duty while at sea. Note the new winter outfit, which includes a life-belt, in case the Jackie is washed overboard by the high seas that roll continuously over the ship.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISTRICT SUBMERGED BY FLOOD

Wall Of Water 75 Feet High Bursts River Banks Near Durban

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Durban, February 17.—As the result of a terrific storm, a wall of water seventy-five feet high descended on the White and Black Umfolosi rivers and submerged Umfolosi village, the center of the sugar district, and the whole of a vast sugar growing area. A superb railway bridge was wrecked.

The water has reached the top of a sugar-mill on which the employees and some of the inhabitants had taken refuge. Efforts are being made to reach them by boats, but this is difficult, as the river is a raging torrent. The railway-station, stores, hotel and hundreds of Indian and native huts have been swept away and it is feared that the loss of life among the Indians and natives has been enormous. Of three hundred Europeans in the district, 63 are missing while 23 have been saved by boats.

Communication with Umfolosi is difficult. The North Coast Line has been washed away in several places and the telegraphs and telephones are down.

The damage everywhere along the coast is enormous. Sixteen inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours at Umkomas and ten inches in eight hours at Pinetown.

Johannesburg, February 17.—The Railway Department is notified that 300 persons have been drowned at Umfolosi, including the refugees on the roof of a sugar-mill mentioned in a previous message.

U.S. Red Cross Chapter Organised In Canton

Mr. And Mrs. Frank Doubleday Help Form Branch In Southern City

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, February 20.—A chapter of the American Red Cross Society was formed here yesterday, through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Doubleday, who are visiting Canton in the interests of the Red Cross Society.

The officers of the chapter are: The American Consul-General, chairman; Mrs. Carl, vice-chairman; Mr. S. A. Brown, treasurer, and Mr. W. A. Shera, secretary.

The Weather

Overcast and threatening rain. The maximum temperature yesterday was 64.9 and the minimum 35.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 60.3 and 27.8.

BOLSHEVIKI RELY ON PROLETARIATS TO SAVE RUSSIA

Depend On Workers Of World To Save The Revolution

STAND BY TROTSKY

Appeal To Workmen Of Central Powers To Stay Militarists' Hand

DESTROYING GRAIN

Spoil Stocks Of Corn In Ukraine As Blow To Teutons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 18.—The Russians have completely evacuated Hungary.

The Bolsheviks are destroying the stocks of corn in the Ukraine.

Petrograd, February 18.—All circles are speculating concerning the very grave possibilities of the future owing to the resumption of hostilities with Germany.

The Bolshevik newspapers rely upon the proletariats in the belligerent countries interfering with a view to save the Russian masses, while the Petrograd Soviet has passed a resolution approving the declaration made by Trotsky at Brest-Litovsk and inviting the working classes in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey to oppose the contemplated violence of their Imperialistic Governments upon the peoples of Poland, Lithuania and Courland. A minority amendment urged organizing the proletariat for the forthcoming struggle.

The Bolshevik Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar from Feb. 14. Treasures valued at over 12,000,000 have been stolen from the Patriarchal Sacristy in Moscow, including the gold church plate, which was encrusted with gems, and the bejewelled bibles.

Saturnalia In Petrograd

London, February 18.—Huge batches of messages which have been held up for over a week in Petrograd continue to arrive. They reflect the unspeakable chaos which prevails in the country owing to the unbridled licence of the hordes of Red Guards, besides wholesale robberies and confiscations everywhere, but especially in Western Russia.

In some cases one village is fighting another over the division of the spoils from the land-owners' houses. A decree empowers soviets to confiscate the savings of any person who has acquired them without working.

The owners of more than three horses or three oxen or four sheep or two pigs are heavily taxed, the soviets and peasants' land committees getting twenty-five per cent of the proceeds.

A perfect saturnalia of murder, outrage and robbery continues in Petrograd.

The Bolsheviks have outlawed the "baronial caste" in Estonia for requesting German intervention.

A decree has been issued disarming all bourgeois and arming all peasants in Western Russia.

38,000 Divorce Applications

As the result of the simplification of divorce proceedings, 38,000 applications for divorce have been made since the Revolution.

The newspaper, Pravda, welcoming the separation between the Church and State, remarks that religion merely constrains people to endure exploitation in the belief of Heavenly reward, hence religion will disappear when people have developed.

The Jewish newspaper, Togblat, which was confiscated for printing advertisements, is now being run as a Yiddish Internationalist Bolshevik paper.

A message from Petrograd states that the Cossack regiments are leaving Petrograd for the Ddn "to aid the Workers against Kaledin."

The Bolsheviks deny that General Alexieff has captured Voronezh.

Such Is Life To A Consul, Mr. Fox Shows His Audience

British Attaché's Humorous Narration Of Experiences
Hints It Isn't All Beer And Skittles

Consider the life of the Consul.

It is not entirely roses and sunshine, neither is it entirely devoid of entertainment and satisfactions. And it is entirely delightful to hear about, as the large audience which listened to Mr. Harry H. Fox at the Royal Asiatic Society rooms yesterday, will attest. Mr. Fox is British Commercial Attaché and has been Consul in various places in China and his adventures are enviable.

Mr. Fox first told his hearers of the bad luck which dogs Consuls wherever there is any event of importance toward. He was transferred from Seoul two days before the Japanese war broke out. He left Peking one day previous to the revolution of 1911. Other exciting happenings seemed to wait until he had his back turned before inscribing themselves on the pages of history.

The speaker then considered the lives of Consuls from their becoming such. A young Consul, he explained, always took office in China particularly, imbued with the idea that he would accomplish all of the multitudinous things that his predecessor had left undone. He usually ended up by doing one or two of these things. A small badge, called the Footie, which was formerly worn by high Chinese officials as an influence against the intelligence of foreign officials, Mr. Fox remarked, seemed in many cases to exercise this influence in able fashion. The speaker then told of some of his experience in calling on Chinese officials, particularly under the Manchurian regime. Mr. Fox's naive narration of the dignity and circumstance thereto attendant kept his audience chuckling throughout its length.

Upon alighting from his chair, entering the yamen, being received by the official and escorted to the place of interview, one naturally wished to discuss the weather and such salient topics, Mr. Fox remarked, but this would not be etiquette, and, as a matter of fact, by the time the interview transpired, the caller's only thought was that of getting away. All his indignation over the question on which he had made the call had evaporated and, after the official had discussed it a bit from his viewpoint, it did, indeed, seem a trivial affair and one felt like offering an

apology for bringing it to the official attention. A Consul, he remarked, required many qualities in dealing with the Chinese official, of which patience probably occupied first rank, followed by a spirit of compromise and a sense of humor. Mr. Fox took as illustration what Consular men know as a "missionary" case.

A letter would be received from a missionary stating that a convert was being pressed to contribute to an idolatrous subscription and had been roughly handled as additional inducement. The Consul would write a letter to the local, quoting treaties and requesting protection. The local would write back that the man in question was a Chinese and assuredly entitled to Chinese protection and that instruction would be given to the Chinese officials to that effect. Shortly after a second letter would be received from the missionary stating that the man had been thrown into prison. Another letter to the local. Another reply, stating that the man had not really been arrested but was just being detained in connection with the small matter of a land transaction. More letters, protests, replies and, finally, a straightening out of the tangle.

Mr. Fox presented several other laughable instances.

"The Chinese," he said in conclusion, "are a difficult people to understand because they are such contradictions. For any number of cases where they are dishonest, or cruel or deceitful, or such, you will find equal numbers on the opposite side and their ways are such that foreigners cannot help liking them. Formerly it was difficult for the foreigner to meet the Chinese but the barriers are slowly being broken down and I feel that we shall get to know each other better. We complain while we are here but when we go away we begin to miss them at once."

"I have tried to explain some of the contradictions of the Chinese and I hope that I may have aided you toward an understanding of Consuls and that some of you will remember, in the case of the latter, the invocation, 'Don't shoot, he's doing his best!'"

Dr. Stanley presided at the meeting and called for a vote of thanks to the speaker.

NEW BLOCKADE RULES STILL IN NEGOTIATION

President Poincaré Signs Bill
Which Insures Payment In
France Of Russian Loans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 19.—M. Lebrun, the French Minister of Blockade, this morning informed the Council of the Ministers of the negotiations which are still proceeding in London in view of new agreements concerning the blockade against Germany, which shall be made public later.

The Minister of Finance, M. Klotz, submitted to the Council the terms of the forthcoming issue of the second part of the Loan of France 242,000,000 which Morocco is authorized to make.

M. Klotz has obtained from President Poincaré the signature to the Bill authorizing loans to different allied countries to insure payment in France of the loans issued or guaranteed by Russia on the same conditions as that of previous months.

Captain Pushed Man Killed By Fall On Ship

Inquest On American Seaman
Is Opened In U. S.
Court

The inquest on the body of P. J. Corrigan, member of the crew of the American ship Rosewood who was killed by a fall from an upper deck Wednesday noon, was begun in the United States Consular Court yesterday. Evidence to the effect that Corrigan fell down the ladder-way following a shove by the Captain, after the sailor had asked for money and had laid his hand on the officer, was given by the steward of the Rosewood, Mr. P. Olsen. The hearing took place before Mr. M. F. Perkins, Consul, and was adjourned after some testimony until today. Capt. Meyer of the Rosewood was represented by Mr. G. H. Wright, Major C. P. Holcomb appearing for the Government.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tashiro M. Feb. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Okuma M. Feb. 25
Per R.M.S. s.s. Peking Mar. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tashiro M. Mar. 2
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Mar. 2

Ireland's Sons Exhorted To Follow America's Example

H. G. Simms, In Address Before St. Patrick's Society,
Calls For United Nation

"It is impossible for Ireland to stand aside and leave it to others to stem the fierce onslaught now being made on the civilization we now enjoy. It is our duty today to remind our countrymen at home of this, and to awaken them to their responsibilities. No country has laid greater stress on the right to free government than Ireland, but what is Ireland doing today to hasten the coming of the greatest victory for free government ever known to history? Not only is she not bearing her fair share of the burden but she is embarrassing those who are doing it for her. A year ago there was no excuse for this attitude and today there is even less, for has she not the great example of the United States, Ireland's friend, to point the way? Ireland cannot afford to alienate the sympathy not only of the British Empire but of the United States by playing into the hands of the common enemy. It is Ireland's duty to mankind, to her self and to the memory of her sons who have given their lives to secure the freedom of their country that she should cease political wrangling and pull her weight in the boat."

Thus spoke Mr. H. G. Simms, president of the St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai, at its annual meeting in the Palace Hotel yesterday evening. More than 100 of Erin's sons attended the meeting and heard Mr. Simms' impassioned plea for a united Ireland in battle against the common enemy of liberty and democracy.

Mr. Simms, continuing his address, called the attention of all Irishmen to the fact that since the last meeting of the Society, Ireland has been invited to decide its own form of government. Under the chairmanship of Sir Horace Plunkett, the Irish Statesman, the best brains of Ireland have been striving since last July to solve the question of Ireland's future government by constitutional means.

"We have great hopes," Mr. Simms said, "that through this convention the rubbish heaps of suspicion and intolerance will be cleared away and that there may be sown the seed of brotherly kindness which, given a fair chance, will yield a rich harvest for our country, a harvest of unity, peace and prosperity."

Mr. Simms went on to condemn

OFFENSIVE EXPECTED ALSO AGAINST ITALY

Will Be Made Simultaneously
With West Front Drive,
Rome Believes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, February 18.—Reuter's Agency has received the following telegram, dated Rome, February 18, from an authoritative Italian source: The attempts against Valbella having failed, the Austrians have settled down to strengthen their existing lines.

The enemy in great strength is still holding the plateau of Asiago and the Grappa massif, but the German battalions have been replaced by Hungarian troops.

It would seem that the enemy forces are such as would furnish a sufficient number of battalions to initiate an offensive in Italy simultaneously with that of the Germans in France, with the probable intention of rendering all Allied troops immobile on the respective fronts.

Meanwhile on the Italian front (which is known to the Austrian staff as the "reserve front") new recruits are appearing. These belong to the class of 1900, which was not to have been called up till April but which was unexpectedly enrolled during January. The Austrian press deplores the small percentage of able men in this new class.

A Slav newspaper in Austrian voices the lament of the Slav population of the Empire which is being bled to death by the prolongation of the war. It says that the barracks in Vienna are a death trap.

Documents which have fallen into our hands show how the enemy has officially organized the systematic sack of our provinces, carrying away everything of value. A requisition order found on the person of a captured officer orders the seizure of stores, stove and drain pipes, kitchen pots and pans, sacks, barrels, fire extinguishers, glass, soap, candles, matches, sago, fats, oil, tailors' and bootmakers' sewing machines, paper, cord, petroleum, benzine, mattresses, nails, tools, bells. The populations have to submit to this spoliation, which is carried out under police surveillance.

The Treasury publishes figures showing the cost of the war to Italy from its beginning to December last, viz. 31 milliard francs, of which 29 milliards were for the army and two milliards for the navy.

Life is not one long, beautiful dream

Reverses come all too swiftly.

It's the man who prepares that
weathers the storm.

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forting as a snug, steadily increas-
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trouble when it comes, opens the
way to many opportunities.

If you want to get ahead and stay
ahead—save, save, save.

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interest. And the money is there
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buying at **Home prices**, as per lists (especially at the present
high rate of exchange) plus 15% which covers Freight,
Insurance and Duty, in fact, enables you to have the goods
delivered to your door without any trouble to yourself, as the
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Weakened Bulkheads Caused Poochi Tragedy, Witness Says

Ship Was Generally In Poor Condition, Is Chief Engineer's Statement

The China Merchants' Steamer *Poochi*, which went down with a loss of over 200 lives on January 6, was not in good condition, according to testimony given the chief engineer Mr. R. H. W. Scott yesterday at the inquiry being held at the Customs House.

Mr. Scott and the Chinese third engineer, a Mr. Sung, who corroborated Mr. Scott's testimony, were the witnesses heard at yesterday's sitting of the court, which is composed of Mr. Wong, representing the Superintendent of Customs; Mr. Sah Fu-mou, commissioner of sequestrated ships; Captain H. G. Myhre, Harbor Master, and Captain W. E. Kent.

Mr. Scott, on being called, stated that the *Poochi* was overhauled in February, 1917.

"Did you form any opinion as regards the condition of the ship?" asked Capt. Myhre.

"Well, the after bulkhead and engine room could have been better; it was very weak," replied Mr. Scott.

The witness said the plate was thin and he thought this thinness was due to wear and tear and old age.

Ship Needed Repairs

The bulkhead, he said, might have held the full pressure of water but not with a sudden impact such as the *Hsinfung* gave her. At the overhaul last February he could not say if the superintendent engineer's attention was drawn to the fact that the bulkhead was weak. The condition of the floors in the boiler room could have been better; they were corroded and when one started to knock the rust off the plates were pretty thin. When the *Poochi* was overhauled the engine room floors were all chipped and painted and the stokehold plates renewed and patched. All repairs were done to witness's full satisfaction.

The frames in the bunkers in 1917 wanted repair, Mr. Scott said,

of the cable when the ships were backing from one another. Up till that time the telegraph did not ring.

"I went on the deck of the *Hsinfung*, and then I saw the second engineer of the *Poochi*, Mr. Knox, who was standing at the engine room door, shouted to him 'Look out for yourself.' He waved his hand, but I did not hear any reply from him. I heard Captain Mackie shouting to Captain Hamblin 'For God's sake come alongside and save us.' Captain Hamblin replied 'I cannot get alongside; your engine are going full speed.' I heard no reply from Captain Mackie.

Most Life-belts Defective

"I then proceeded to the starboard side of the *Hsinfung*, and helped to lower one of the boats. I went below to the *Hsinfung*'s main deck, and down to the ship's side and got into one of the boats, which was the dingy of the *Hsinfung*. I left the side of the *Hsinfung* with four sailors aboard. I asked one of the sailors for a life-belt. I was handed six, without tapes. The seventh had a tape, which I took. I was proceeding to the *Poochi* at that time.

Life-boats' Tiller Gone

"When I got to the *Poochi*'s bow she sank just at that time. There were about a dozen Chinese on the rigging. I told them to hang on to the rigging, that they were safe, and that I would go and save the people who were in the water. I picked up three Chinese passengers. The handle of the tiller of the boat would not fit, so I had to steer the ship with my hands—with both my hands on the rudder.

"I then went back to the *Hsinfung* as I was benumbed with cold. I gave them a hand on board the *Hsinfung* in picking up the other people that were coming in the other boats—those that were saved and a big number that were drowned. There were no flares of any kind put up near the ship. The *Poochi*'s bell was rung rapidly. I understand that was to draw the attention of any passing ship."

"In case of a collision is there any special duty as regards the engine and boilers?" asked Capt. Myhre.

"It is the usual thing to steam back," replied Mr. Scott, "but we cannot do anything in the engine room until we get orders from the bridge."

Thought Captain Forgot

Mr. Scott said that when he came from his room he thought the ship was sinking under his feet and he made for the *Hsinfung*'s cable. If the telegraph had rung, Mr. Knox, the second engineer, who

was on deck, could have shut off steam. He was of the opinion that the Chinese down below had time to get on deck before the vessel sank, which was in about 30 or 40 minutes. He had not heard Capt. Mackie reply to Capt. Hamblin of the *Hsinfung* that he could not stop the engines, but he thought it possible Capt. Mackie had forgotten to use the telegraph in his excitement.

The third engineer, who had had 17 years service on the *Poochi*, on being called gave additional testimony as to the poor condition of the bulkheads. The after bulkhead, he said, had many holes in it at the bottom through which a finger might be passed. This was because the bulkhead was old and worn. It was repaired early last year, but on being scraped in the fall holes were found again. Following the collision he had seen six or seven spots of water come in as from a street hydrant. The iron plates on the ship's side gave way. The witness said he stayed in the engine room until the water rose to a depth of a foot and then went on deck and climbed up the *Hsinfung* cable. He had not shut off any valves or done anything else in the engine room before leaving. Mr. Knox, the second engineer, had afterward tried to climb up the cable but the ships had parted by that time.

The inquiry was adjourned until next Tuesday.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK TO OPEN MANILA BRANCH

Manila, February 1.—According to a statement made today by W. Takeuchi, who will be the manager of the Manila branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, this institution will open for business on March 1 in the Macdonald building, between the Chartered Bank and the Bank of the Philippine Islands. Three members of the manager's staff will arrive here from Japan this month and the balance of the personnel will be made up of Filipinos provided a sufficient number of qualified men can be secured.

2 BILLION GIFT FOR NAVY

New York, February 4.—Admiral Usher, in command of the Third District, announced today that \$2,000,000,000 had been raised by voluntary subscription for the relief of the officers and men of the Navy killed in the course of duty.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH PRODDED BY BISHOP

Too Deferential To 'Prosperous And Privileged Folks,' Says E. S. Lines

New York, January 9.—Immediate steps to remove from the Protestant Episcopal Church the suspicion of "deference to prosperous and privileged folks," closer relations with other churches and a clergy who not only know how to use their prayer books but how to conduct a prayer meeting were urged last night by Bishop E. S. Lines of Newark as necessary to a religious reawakening.

The radical utterances of Bishop Lines created a stir among the clerical and lay deputies attending the Synod of the Province of New York and New Jersey, which began a three days' meeting at Synod Hall, Amsterdam Avenue and 110th Street, last night. Bishop Lines is president of the Synod, which includes eight dioceses in New York and New Jersey. Porto Rico, being the largest in the United States, as it includes about one-fourth of the total communicants in this country.

"We are too much disposed to complain of the treatment the Church is receiving while not recognizing what must be done to command the world's respect and confidence," declared Bishop Lines. "We are discussing questions which have no longer any meaning. We linger on controversies for which hardly anybody cares, and we are living too much in the past."

"We are putting the emphasis

upon things not essential, upon the elaboration of beautiful services and construction of beautiful buildings, the adornment of our churches and upon costly music. We are proud of the social position of our members and of having so many of those whom we call 'the best people' in our parishes. We get out of relation to the great company of people who are living real lives and doing real things in the world."

HINTS MISSING SHIP HAS BEEN CAPTURED

After Search For Hitachi Maru, Seaman Is Sure It Was Never Wrecked

Captain Yamawaki, who was despatched by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to find the *Hitachi Maru*, which has been missing since her departure from Colombo for Delagoa Bay September 24, arrived at Kobe several days ago aboard the *Chikuzen Maru* after a careful search for the missing ship for the last several months.

Captain Yamawaki hints that the *Hitachi Maru* has been captured by the Germans and believes the passengers and the crew are safe. He is quoted as having stated that although the search for the missing steamer had not been successful, and although it is not possible to say definitely whether she has been sunk or not, interesting data have been collected, from which the party have formed the conclusion that the *Hitachi Maru* was never wrecked at all. They had good reasons for this belief, he said.

MATT PEASLEY ON WINDJAMMER TRIP

Skipper Made Famous By Peter B. Kyne Visits Seattle

Seattle, January 17.—Commanded by Capt. R. E. (Matt) Peasley, principal character of Peter B. Kyne's stories of shipping and the sea, the sailing schooner *Fred J. Wood* within the next few weeks will leave Bellingham for Papeete, Tahiti, Society Islands, via Eten, Peru.

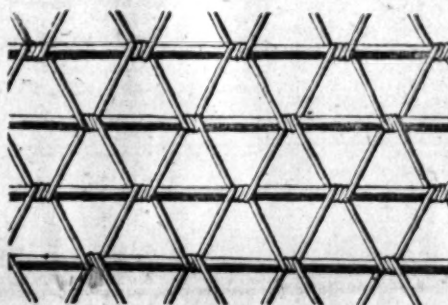
The *Fred J. Wood* is now in Eagle Harbor receiving a general overhauling and repairs and today Captain Peasley came to Seattle to pay his compliments to representatives of W. R. Grace & Co., who have the vessel under charter.

"My old friend, Peter B. Kyne, who attempted to make me famous as the hero of some of his stories, has dropped the pen and taken up the sword in defense of his country," said Captain Peasley today. "He is now a captain in the 144th Field Artillery. Kyne was in the Spanish-American War, serving in the famous fighting 17th United States Infantry and saw some real warfare before the unpleasantness with Spain was at an end. He will undoubtedly make a fine officer for Uncle Sam."

The *Fred J. Wood* came to the North Pacific from Hawaii making the voyage from Kahlulul to Neah Bay in twenty-four days. After overhauling the vessel will load a cargo of 750,000 feet of lumber in Bellingham for Eten, Peru. The vessel will go from the West Coast of South America to the Society Islands of the South Pacific, where she will load a full cargo of copra for San Francisco.

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ficult Tasks

WORK ON EQUAL PAY BASIS

Vast Number Of Fighters Re-
leased By Readiness With
Which Places Are Filled

New York, January 7.—More than 1,000,000 women are now employed in munition plants in England, and are engaged in most classes of skilled labor, according to a study of the employment of women prepared by the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' Association.

"At the beginning of the employment of women in 1915," the report says, "practically all employers in England looked upon the introduction of a woman into a machine shop as one of the horrors of war, but nothing has been so remarkable as the change in the attitude of manufacturers toward the employment of a woman. Now if any question arises as to the employment of a woman or an unskilled man no employer will hesitate to employ the woman. She has been found to be quicker in acquiring skill and is far better and faster than the type of man left in the factories now."

The report gives the experience of some factories to show that the introduction of women labor has usually benefited the men, because the women have first been placed in the unskilled labor class, and the men in that class moved up into the semi-skilled class, commanding higher pay.

"Later on," the report continues, when practically all of the useful men had been drafted or had gone into the munition industries, the Labor Supply Department adopted the scheme of using women for every job women could do or could be trained to do. In this connection a condition attached to their use, agreed upon by both capital and labor, should be mentioned. It was agreed that women undertaking skilled work should receive the same day rate as skilled men and the same place rate. A woman's wage could differ from that of a man only when employed on unskilled or semi-skilled work, and then she came up under an order which fixed the minimum wage at a rate which in general came to about two-thirds of the man's wages, varying with the district involved. The lower rate on unskilled work was due to the fact that women were found to be less effective on these general tasks, because on heavy lifting and such work it was found necessary to replace two men with three women.

"The conditions of pay for women have not been particularly advantageous to employers directly, but indirectly they have been of very great value. As a result of the good wages that women have been able to earn on munition work, employers have never lacked applicants for almost every kind of work. At the present time the employment of women in England is limited only to the facilities for training them. As a further result of equal wages, the class of women taken into the munition plants has been much above the class of the factory girl and the woman employed by the textile works before the war. Women of good position, with a fair education have been found, and this doubtless has had a very great influence on the variety of work on which it has been possible to employ women."

It soon became apparent that women could be rapidly trained into skilled workmen, according to the report. One factory, making light shells, was cited in which 94 per cent of the employees were women. It continues:

"Taking shell, fuse, and grenade work as a whole, the average number of women employed is about 80 per cent. Of the skilled operations, such as howitzer work, the average is not so high but there are individual cases which show just as high a percentage of women employees. In the largest English explosive factory there are 15,000 hands, and of these 11,000 are women. On trinitrotoluol manufacture the average is about 80 per cent women, and on picric acid the average is about 40 per cent. On filling fuses and that class of work the average is generally well over 90 per cent."

"Women have undertaken work in every industry which has any bearing on munitions. Outside of the machine shops their work is very largely laboring work, and they have undertaken laboring in every industry under the worst possible conditions, even such conditions as exist in blast furnaces, acid works, iron and steel plants."

"For the more highly skilled work on howitzers, airplanes, engines, &c., the Ministry of Munitions has had to help the employers by equipping training schools. By far the greatest part of the women on that work have been trained in the factories themselves, but the smaller factories have found considerable difficulty in doing their own training, and in many factories there is too little work of this nature on which women can gradually acquire skill."

"The Ministry has therefore established two classes of training establishments—training schools attached to the various technical colleges that exist in most industrial centers and factories taken over by the Ministry and equipped as instructional plants. They do actual munitions work in these training establishments. They do not attempt to give general training, but they give specialized training on a specific type of machine, and in that way women acquire a considerable degree of skill in a period of from six to eight weeks."

Arnold Bennett Thinks All Governments Now Lag Behind Democracy

Armies Of Millions Have Been Lost By Mistakes Of
Ministers; Arraigns Diplomats Who Still Believe
In Binding Nations By Secret Treaties

By Arnold Bennett

A certain type of man and of newspaper is always saying: "We don't want any inconclusive peace." Whenever the word "peace" is mentioned the answering cry is: "We don't want any inconclusive peace." Who does want an inconclusive peace? These shouting blusters imagine, or pretend to imagine, that people who do not share their views are so given over to folly that they positively desire an inconclusive peace, which would mean another war probably worse than the present. In the same way Tories used to wonder how it was that Radicals could be so unpatriotic as to be Radicals, and in the same way many self-styled Liberals today wonder how it is that Socialists can be so unpatriotic as to be Socialists.

There is today in every country a strong party which has the slightest intention of giving up the sword—if it can by any means stick to the sword; there is still a very strong party which emphatically does not want to bring to an end the institution of war. This party consists chiefly of two sorts of persons—the unimaginative persons who are incapable of seeing that human society develops and that the institution of war as we understand it is bound ultimately in the course of evolution to follow the institution of slavery into desuetude, and the conspiratorial persons who hate democracy and who think they see in armies their only effective method of checking the advance of democracy. Let us never forget that large numbers of powerful and influential individuals alive today put militarism foremost in their social creed and would be deeply and genuinely grieved to see it go.

Army Lost To Allies

Events in Russia have given these latter persons a very considerable shaking, though they hope to recover from the shock. The vicissitudes of the Russian revolution have reacted upon the world situation in two different ways. In the first place, they have shown up the singular foolishness of pure militarism even from the militarists' own point of view. The militarists of all countries have always preached that nothing counts in war but fighting, and they would be anti-democratic at any cost.

The result of their prodigiously idiotic attitude toward the Russian revolution is plain. President Wilson went so far as to admit it in his last speech. The result of allied militaristic antagonism to the democratic wave in Russia and of its refusal to permit the Stockholm conference (which refusal was one of the most stupendous madneses in the history of the modern age) is that an army of millions is lost to the allied cause. If that army had been kept for the allied cause, as it might have been, the war would very probably have been over by this time.

Let me note in passing that owing to precisely the same spirit a similar state of affairs on a smaller scale exists in Ireland today. Today instead of being compelled to take British soldiers from Flanders in order to intimidate the youth of Ireland we should have had the youth of Ireland in the trenches of Flanders if only our pure militarists had put their faith in Ireland and in the democracy.

democratic ideal at the beginning of the war.

Secret Agreements

The second way in which Russian events have reacted upon the world situation is more serious than the first. I do not mean to imply that the first is not serious. It is extremely serious. But I must not for a moment be taken as agreeing with pacifists in the proposition that it is fatal to the full achievement of our just aims. I am convinced that with the immensely powerful and immense, underrated aid of the United States we can still accomplish all that we ought to accomplish, despite the disappearance of the Russian army as a coherent machine. The revelations of the Bolsheviks concerning the allied secret agreements as to the objects of the war have worked enormous harm to the moral prestige of the allied Governments.

The objects of the war, as defined by Mr. Asquith in November, 1914, were admirable. No exception could be taken to them. The objects of the war, as disclosed by these secret agreements, were quite other than those publicly avowed, and some of them are indefensible. More than that, they show an amount of sheer lunatic folly in high places which is staggering, and yet, while these secret agreements were still operative, we had the spectacle in the House of Commons of diplomats of the old anti-democratic school urging that world politics was a matter which democracy could not comprehend and in which it ought not to meddle!

No democracy, however inexperienced, could have descended to the depths of unteachable imbecility which these secret agreements reveal. The one excuse for them in regard to the Eastern Powers is that the Russian autocracy was in being when they were made and had to be humored—in other words, that the best had to be made of a bad job.

Progress Of Democracy

In three years, whether or not the thought of governments has progressed, the thought of democracies has progressed. Democracies have learned in three years: (1) That the most imperative duty of mankind is to do its best to put a stop to the institution of war; (2) that the institution of war is not likely to perish so long as nations are left free to arm themselves according to the fancy of their rulers, unrestricted by international control, and therefore (3), that the first condition of permanent peace is a league of nations formed with a view to international control of arms and the settlement of all disputes by a world tribunal.

Do our European Governments show the least official interest in the essential scheme of a league of nations? They do not. They never mention it, or if they mention it, they do so in order to sneer at it. And this is true not of Great Britain only. If allied Governments complain that they do not always feel utterly sure of popular support, the remedy is plain, and it is in their own hands. Let them cease to lag behind the general advance of thought.

Let them seriously take up the supreme business of a genuine league of nations. Let them agree that all the nations of the earth, and not

merely the belligerent nations, shall assist at the conference which might and should usher in a new era of the world, the rest will follow. In brief, let them display candor and imagination and faith. By no other path will they arrive at a conclusive peace.

Road To Victory

Let I should be misunderstood and let my word should be distorted by people with whom I profoundly disagree, I must add my opinion that any immediate peace would be inconclusive. It would be inconclusive because by nothing except a military triumph can the German military autocracy be overthrown. If the German military autocracy were overthrown by any other means I would welcome an armistice on the morrow of its fall whatever the state of battle. For the sole important obstacle to a successful League of Nations is the German military autocracy, and once it is dethroned the minor obstacles, such as our own militarists, can be dethroned too. Until the German military autocracy is either killed or mortally wounded I am in favor of the most ardent prosecution of the war.

LUXEMBURGERS AND THE GERMAN ARMY

Zurich, Switzerland.—For some months past numerous complaints have reached Switzerland that the German military authorities are compelling subjects of the neutral State of Luxembourg, who happen to be resident in Germany, to serve in the German Army. Six months ago the Gazette de Lausanne published a pathetic letter from a Luxembourg volunteer in the Belgian Army, denouncing the forcible recruiting of his countrymen by the Germans. This letter produced such an impression in Switzerland, that the German Legation in Berne found it necessary to protest, in the name of the Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, against this very grave accusation.

The Gazette de Lausanne now returns to the subject and declares that it is in a position to prove the absolute truth and exactitude of the charge made in April last. The journal publishes a copy of an official "Questionnaire" sent to all the Luxembourg subjects resident in Germany. Incidentally it is interesting to note that this document was originally intended for the Belgians. The word "Belgian" on the margin having been struck out and replaced by "Luxemburg." It contains in all some 29 questions, dealing with the parentage, profession, family conditions and domicile of the person addressed. Question No. 15 asks, "Do you intend to remain in Germany?" All those who answered this question in the negative, were called upon to enroll their names for service in the German Army within three days.

The Grand Ducal Government of Luxembourg, the Swiss paper declares, addressed a vigorous protest to the German Government in Berlin, but in spite of all its efforts was unable to obtain any reply. The inhabitants of Luxembourg, completely

innocent of any crime, have had to endure great sufferings. Not only have they suffered from famine, fines and imprisonment, but they have had to look on and see their sons compelled to fight against their own relatives. Entirely French in sentiment and sympathy, but completely surrounded by Germans, the youth of Luxembourg have been obliged to fight against their brothers enrolled under the French and Belgian colors. Many of these have sacrificed everything, rather than suffer such dishonor.

In conclusion the Lausanne paper

gives the full text of the letter and vouches for the authenticity of the following touching story:

"A few days ago a body of Luxembourg volunteers serving in the Belgian Army, received an order to attack an advanced German post. The night was pitch dark. Nearing the German trenches the soldiers heard a lively altercation between a German officer and one of his men, who had refused to advance. 'I will not go on,' he said. 'I cannot do so. I am not an enemy of these people, I am a Luxemburger.' A revolver shot was the only response to this

appeal. The Belgian soldiers attacked and took the post. Among the prisoners found was a desperately wounded man who, in replying to questions in the Luxembourg tongue, answered in the same language. He said that he was a Luxemburger, and had settled in Stuttgart where he had lived for several years and that he had been enrolled by force into the German Army, but had never lost his nationality. In this last moment he preferred to be shot down by his officer rather than march against those whom he recognized as the liberators of his country."

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SEES TIRPITZ PLAN FATAL TO GERMANY

Foerster Says Her Economic
Future Depends On A Peace
Of Conciliation

VARYING VIEWS OF PEACE

Some Germans Want Russo-
German Combination Against
Anglo-Americanism

New York, January 7.—Copies of German newspapers recently received in Switzerland and England show that the violent annexationist speech delivered by Admiral von Tirpitz at Munich on November 11, drew considerable sharp criticism from German publicists who are more modest in their demands and hope for a peace by agreement. Writing in the Münchener Neueste Nachrichten, Professor Friedrich Wilhelm Förster, whose previous attacks on the Prussian militarist spirit had caused his temporary exile to Switzerland, after pointing out that insistence upon the retention of Belgium would cause the war to continue for years, said:

"Even if the continuation of the struggle for years were to end in our retaining Belgium and possessing the great economic resources of the country, what could all that profit us, if the rest of the civilized world were stubbornly to shut itself against us, and to refuse all moral and economic co-operation with us, apart from trade in a few things which everybody requires?"

"Assuming even that we conquered all Italy and all Russia, and in addition to Belgium held the whole of the North of France as an economic indemnity and as a base against England, how would all that help us to rebuild our world industry, which is entirely dependent upon the gigantic markets of Pan America and of the British World Empire?"

No Hope In Mere Military Success

"No military successes, no matter how great and this ought also to make the physical force politicians among our opponents recognize their illusions—are able to assure us of the very thing that we must have as a stable foundation upon which to build our economic structure: a moral reconciliation with the rest of the civilized world! The disciples of force always declare that there is no alternative between their theory and mere moral pacifism."

"No; between these extremes stands the true conception of practical politics that reckons with the concrete psychology of world trade. This conception entertains no illusions about the fact that when a nation with gigantic exports has broken off relations with its gigantic clientele it cannot really overcome the crisis in its existence through the Grand Admiral and his purely military methods of compulsion, but only through a genuine statesman who reasons in a psychological way, who believes in the reality of the imponderables, and who understands that only an honorable desire for agreement, that is, a knightly way in which to do justice to foreign nations, rights, interests, and ideas, can create the psychological-ethical foundation for the resumption of all economic connections."

"It is by being carried upon the back of the British World Empire that we have acquired our greatest riches; only by the help of that gigantic export market we pay for our indispensable raw materials—for example, for the wool which we import from England to the value of about \$87,500,000 a year."

Sees Anglo-American Hope Blasted

During the few weeks immediately preceding the opening of peace negotiations between the Bolshevik government in Russia and the Kaiser's agents the German press was filled with long articles discussing the value of the impending move and giving vent to diverse opinions regarding the relative merits and demerits of Russia and Great Britain. Copies of German newspapers reaching London contain many articles supplementing the brief cable notices on these differences of opinion.

August Müller, the Socialist Under-Secretary in the Food Department, writes in the Sozialistische Monatshefte:

"No antagonism, economic or military, need exist between Russia on the one side and Germany and her Allies on the other side. The eastward orientation of our policy, as the presupposition of the solidarity of Continental Europe, means the securing of our economic and political independence not only for the time present but for the time to come. The recognition of this translated into political action and accomplished by the organization of Germany on the lines which tend to her greatest possible economic self-sufficiency during the time of transition, will blast the illusions which the British and Americans cherish in their economic schemes."

Then comes Deutsche Politik with a lengthy reply to Müller by Dr. Paul Rohrbach, a spokesman of those German Imperialists who see the main enemy in Russia. He is very contemptuous of the way in which the German Government hastened to "open its arms" and to "cast languishing glances at the Soviet." He says that it would be folly for Germany to interrupt the process of disruption of Russian society, which "is about to secure for us the immense advantage of having our rear in the east made free, an advantage which will immediately change our whole position in the world for the better."

Manifesto That Caused Riots

The manifesto issued by the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany early in November, calling upon the German Socialists to hold meetings to demand that the Kaiser's Government immediately begin to treat with the Bolshevik

government in Russia for a general peace on the basis of no annexations or indemnities, according to Amsterdam cablegrams dated November 20, was the cause of several serious riots in Berlin and other German cities on Sunday, November 18. The program which the voters attempted to carry out was outlined in the Leipziger Volkszeitung as follows:

"In Russia the proletariat has seized the official power, an event of importance in the world's history. Never before has such a mighty task been placed before the proletariat as at this moment. As the enemy of capitalism and of all imperialistic efforts, the proletariat Government of Russia wants to propose a general armistice for the purpose of effecting a peace, excluding annexations of all kinds, open and veiled, on all sides."

This strengthens the hope of avoiding another Winter campaign. Nevertheless, this hope cannot be made effective if the German proletariat merely acts the part of a sympathetic spectator of the events happening in Russia. It is just the German proletariat that is now obligated to promote mass demonstrations everywhere in favor of a peace without annexations on any side."

Wants More African Colonies

The campaign being carried on in the German press in favor of making the establishment of a great German colonial empire in Central Africa a cardinal point in the negotiations for peace that will some day put an end to the world war has received fresh impetus through the writings of Dr. Krenkel, a Leipzig geologist, who happened to be in East Africa at the outbreak of the war, took part in the fighting, was made prisoner, was interned in France, and was then sent to Switzerland. He recently wrote an article for the Kölnische Zeitung on the military possibilities of Africa, and in the Tägliche Rundschau he says, as translated for The London Times:

"East Africa remains ours, and we will not let it be taken away. But we will not only have back our old tropical colonies; we must want more—not only to possess colonies, but to be a colonial power. Germany needs a great strong Central African colonial empire, with good frontiers and good sea routes connecting it with the German Empire. A great power in Germany and a great power in Africa—that will make any attack upon us impossible in the future. Our future colonial empire must stretch from Cameroon to the coast of the Indian Ocean, and from Mozambique westward to Angola."

News Brevities

Mr. C. L. Bromley of the Theological Seminary of the Shanghai Baptist College will address the American Scout Service at the Palace Hotel, Sunday, February 24, at 4.30 p.m. Miss Olive of Soochow will sing.

The great question of suitable evening dress—apropos Washington's Birthday—can, it appears, be most suitably disposed of by a visit to Silberman's Stores in Broadway. Details will be found in an ad. in another column.

The case against a houseboy, named Joh Kwe-shing, charged with fraudulently endorsing a check drawn by Belgian Consul-General D. Siffert on the Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger and payable to Hall and Holtz, Ltd., was remanded yesterday at the Mixed Court for the Belgian Assessor.

Mr. E. J. Lloyd, manager of the Chefoo office of the British-American Tobacco Co., has joined the Chinese Labor Battalion and will soon leave Weihaiwei for France.

GRAIN IN THE DOMINIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 18.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Warwick Brookman asked what steps the Secretary of State for the Colonies was taking to promote wheat-growing within the Empire.

Mr. W. A. S. Hewins replied that the Dominion Governments are fully alive to all the aspects of the question.

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SARATSI LETTER TELLS HOW PLAGUE STARTED

Whole Families Were Wiped
Out Through Ignorance
Of Precautions

The Belgian Mission in Shanghai has received the following telegram from its workers in Saratsi:

In our region the plague has lessened everywhere. Here and there are still deaths, especially in the cities. It is more serious at Kwei-hwacheng. In the last three months there have been more deaths among our Catholics. All our missionaries are well.

China Press Correspondence

Saratsi, January 20.—The first notice of the plague that is raging in our country reached me on December 20, 1917, by a letter from a Catholic missionary writing that "a kind of plague broke out in his village of Tsiang Kien Wo Tze (70 li southeast of Saratsi); more than 10 persons were sick or died in one day. The plague was imported by a visitor from Tao Tow Chen who died in the village on December 22. The same missionary wrote, 'more than 20 inhabitants died: many are flying; the plague is certainly of a pneumonic kind; the sick spit phlegms mixed with blood.'"

By Christmas my correspondent fell sick himself, having administered to more than 40, and died on December 27.

On December 20, the same day that I received notice of the plague in Tsiang Kien Wo Tze, I received notice that 10 persons were sick in another village, the plague was imported from Saratsi by a sick traveller. To the East (100 li from Saratsi) in one day there were more than twenty cases. In the village where I am dwelling a sick woman imported the plague from Tsiang Kien Wo Tze. All the inhabitants being Christians I could from the first day take some energetic measures to isolate the family; but it was very difficult because the Chinese here in the country had never seen such a plague in winter.

The whole family, excepting two babies of 4 and 7 years of age, died, and because the measures of isolation had been more or less well kept, the plague remained in one family. These two babies have been 20 days with their parents who died, and now 10 days after the others died, they have not the slightest signs of sickness.

Now, four weeks after its appearance, the plague is still spreading all over the country. In Tsiang Kien Wo Tze (a village of about 600 inhabitants), 150 persons at least died. In many other villages there are 20, 30, to 40 who died; no one who was attacked could be saved. Three missionaries also died assisting the sick. When one member of a family is attacked, ordinarily all the members subsequently die, because the Chinese here have not the slightest idea of hygiene. When measures of isolation are more or less effectively applied, the sickness does not spread. For instance: the family attacked in my village dwelt and remained in the midst of the village; the neighbors were not attacked.

The plague seems to be the same as in Manchuria in 1911. The patient feels uneasy, has headaches with fever, constantly he spits phlegms mixed with blood; after two or three days he dies. Sometimes one day is enough. I know a case of a shepherd who was watching his sheep when he fell uneasy; the second day he died. It appears that the plague spreads more quickly when the weather is cold; perhaps it is more virulent in one place than in another.

The plague comes from the west of Paotowchen; but it is at this moment impossible to state in what place it was first noticed. It is now certainly raging in Santaohe (Northwest corner of the ring of Yellow River). Neither

the civil nor the military authorities took the slightest precautions against the plague. It seems very easy to isolate the country west of Paotow; along the great roads there are every day sick travellers, and many die on the road or in the inns; no one cares for them.

It is reported that the plague is spreading among the soldiers; but I cannot certify to that matter. It seems that Tokoto has been more or less isolated; travellers from the West are not allowed to penetrate into the town; but coming from the East or saying that they come from there, they are easily allowed to penetrate and to remain. With such carelessness I expect that the plague will continue to spread, for a while at least.

HANGCHOW NOTES

Hangchow, Feb. 19.—The Hangchow Missionary Association held its monthly meeting this afternoon in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Lauselle. A musical program arranged by Rev. Kepler Van Evara was greatly enjoyed.

The local papers report the completion of plans for a horse road which will connect the city with the Lin Yin and Tien Tao Monasteries. These two monasteries are among the most famous in this region and in the spring they are the mecca of tens of thousands of pilgrims. Work on the road, it is stated, will be begun within a month.

Many foreign visitors have been in the city during the Chinese New Year's holidays. Hangchow has always been a popular resort among the Chinese, and as its attractions are becoming known to foreigners it is becoming more and more a holiday playground for them.

This week is being observed by all the churches of the city as a special week of personal evangelism. A large number of men and women are taking part.

Today's Dance Program

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30:

- 1.—Waltz "The Sunshine Girl" Rubens
 - 2.—One Step "The Wedding Glide" Hirsch
 - 3.—Waltz "Dream Kisses" Roife
 - 4.—One Step "I'd like to be on an Island with You" Gumble
 - 5.—Waltz "Dorothy" Rodenbeck
 - 6.—One Step "Tres Moutarde" Macklin
- A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Football

S.F.C. v. St. Xavier's
The following will represent the Shanghai Football Club's 2nd Eleven in a League match against the St. Xavier's Football Club on the S.F.C. ground tomorrow afternoon at 2.30:

L. Bertes, J. H. Johns and A. E. Donald, D. Arthur, G. Graigie-Ross (Capt.) and G. F. Lindsay, T. D. Macdonald, F. R. Gabbott, J. Bauld, K. Johansen, S. T. Clarke.

NEW YORK ICE-BOUND

New York, February 6.—New York harbor and the North and East river are frozen over solid. Only a day's supply of coal is available in the city. Zero weather prevails and much hardship is anticipated.



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WEATHER

Overcast, gloomy weather with threats
of some rain in the valleys of the
Yellow and Blue Rivers. Strong
Northerly winds in the North,
moderate or reversed in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 22, 1918

The Birthday Of Washington

Eighty-four years ago this song
was written and published in honor
of the birthday of George Washington.
It is reproduced here from the pages
of the New York Mirror, published in
1881. It was written by G. D. Prentice
of Louisville and music was composed
for it by W. Nixon of Cincinnati.

Why swell a million hearts as
one
With memories of the past?
Why ring out yonder thunder gun
Upon the rushing blast?
Why hold the beautiful, the brave,
The jubilee of earth?
It is, it is the day that gave
Our patriot hero birth.

We offer here a sacrifice
Of hearts to him, who came
To guard young freedom's paradise
With sword of living flame!
To him, who, on war's whirlwind
loud,
Rode like an angel form,
And set his glory in the cloud,
A halo of the storm!

No marble on his resting spot
Its sculptured column rears,
But 'tis still a nobler lot,
A grateful nation's tears!
"Old time, that bids the battle bow,
Makes green each laurel leaf,
That blooms upon the sainted brow
Of our immortal chief!

His deeds were ours—but through
the world
That mighty chief will be,
Where glory's banner is unfurled,
The prophet of the free!
And as they bend their eagle-eyes
On victor's burning sun,
Their shouts will echo to the skies—
"Our God—and Washington!"

In 1814, when the British fleet
sailed up the Potomac to bombard
and burn Washington, they saluted
Mount Vernon, the home of George
Washington, instead of destroying
it.

During the Civil War, Mount
Vernon was by spontaneous con-
sent of both sides the only neutral
ground in the United States. Sol-
diers left their arms outside the
gate and "men in blue and men
in gray fraternized before the tomb
of the father of their divided coun-
try."

Every vessel on the Potomac
tolls its bell as it passes Mount
Vernon, and "there is an order in
the United States Navy by which,
when ships of the service pass
Mount Vernon between sunrise and
sunset a full guard and band is
paraded, the bell is tolled, the
colors are dropped to halfmast, the
bugle sounds taps, the guard pre-
sents arms, and officers and men
on deck stand at attention and
salute as the ship passes the hal-
lowed spot."

It was Washington who held the
struggling colonies together dur-

ing their fight for freedom. It
was Washington who held them to-
gether through many a harrowing
crisis after they had won their
freedom. It was his strength of
character, his sincerity and his in-
tellectual honesty that united them
and commanded their confidence
and their respect; it was these
qualities rather than any particu-
lar quality of brilliancy, for bril-
liant he was not.

Washington was honest, he had
common sense and he was stead-
fast. These were and are the
qualities that lift men to and hold
them in high places; that enable
them first to win and then to keep
the confidence of their fellow men
long enough to make their accom-
plishments imperishable in the his-
tory of the world and securely to
enshrine their names in the hearts
of their countrymen. China and
Russia today each need a Washing-
ton to arise and lead them, and
each will follow such a leader if
he appears. And what a godsend
such a man would be today to each
of these stricken countries and to
the world!

All Over The World

There is a well known piece of
advice to lawyers reduced to the
terms, "When you have no defense
abuse the plaintiff's attorney." And it
is one which appears to be taken con-
siderable advantage of at the present
moment. When a newspaper recently
objected to the employment of the
Red Cross funds for vivisection, the
exponent of vivisection at once raised
the cry, "Pro-German!" or "Un-
patriotic!" When again the Mayor
of Worcester, Mass., announced that
the saloons would be closed during the
fuel saving campaign, there promptly
came the cry "Unpatriotic!" or "Pro-
German!" which, seeing that the
breweries are sometimes supposed not
to be entirely divorced from German
influence, seems a little inconsiderate.

A new tragedy by Maurice Maeter-
linck is quite an event! It is particu-
larly interesting too, because, in this
case, he has laid his plot in a modern
setting, in the heat of the present war,
in fact. The central figure is a Ger-
man officer, and the tragedy develops
with the obedience which he renders
to the terrible cult of Kultur by
which he is possessed. The play is
the more powerful and impressive from
the fact that Maeterlinck deals his
blows at the Kultur system, dis-
daining the man who plays the part
of puppet. Those who have been
privileged to hear the new play have
the very highest opinion of it, states
the Mercure de France. But there
is a stringent censorship regulation
that no German uniform shall appear
on the French stage, so the Mercure
thinks it quite probable that "le
Bourgmestre de Stilmont" will one
day be brought to France from
America just as formerly "The Blue
Bird" came from Russia.

In all seriousness, since it has
seemed necessary to suspend business
by the day in the United States East,
in order to make a saving in fuel,
why should Congress any longer
hesitate about enacting a daylight
law? It is declared that one hour
of daylight saving during the present
year, beginning on May 1, will save
900,000 tons of coal. If this is the
case, in view of present experience,
that hour should be saved.

It is good to hear that Mr. Lloyd
George reminded the deputation from
the Labor and Trades Union Con-
gress that it was only a section of
the French people, the Socialists, who
held the view that a plebiscite could
settle the question of Alsace Lorraine,
and that on that point the wishes of
the French Government must be
respected. He might have added:
and those of the great majority of the
French nation as well. A plebiscite
ignores the fact that the country
has been packed with German im-
migrants since 1871, and, besides, a
plebiscite gives tacit recognition to
the brute force which seized a country
and held it against the unmistakably
expressed wish of its people. To put
it quite briefly and succinctly, it is
necessary only to quote the French
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Alsace-
Lorraine is a moral question.

The press agent, originally thriving
in the theatrical world, has crept into
the realms of finance, art, industry,
and government. He has become an
accepted institution in the United
States, and his scutcheon bears the
legend, "Carpe diem." Sometimes,
however, his instinct for timeliness
bears watching, as for instance, when
several New York and Boston papers
reported a speech delivered in Chi-
cago by a New York banker who
happened at the time to be on a train
stalled some hundred miles from
Chicago.

The Prussian System -:- By F. C. Walcott

This I have seen. I could not believe
it unless I had seen it through and
through. For several weeks I lived
with it; I went all about it and back
of it; inside and out of it was shown to
me—until finally I came to realize
that the incredible was true. It is
monstrous, it is unthinkable, but it
exists. It is the Prussian system.

A year ago I went to Poland to learn
its facts concerning the remnant of a
people that had been decimated by
war. The country had been twice
devastated. First the Russian army
swept through it and then the Ger-
mans. Along the roadside from
Warsaw to Pinsk, the present fringe
line 230 miles, not half a million
people had died of hunger and cold.
The way was strewn with their
bones picked clean by the crows. With
their usual thrift, the Germans were
collecting the larger bones to be milled
into fertilizer, but finger and toe
bones lay on the ground with the mud
covered and rain soaked clothing.

Wicker baskets were scattered along
the ways—the basket in which the
baby swings from the rafter in every
peasant home. Every mile there were
scores of them, each one telling a
death. I started to count, but after
a little I had to give it up, there were
so many.

That is the desolation one saw along
the great road from Warsaw to Pinsk,
mile after mile, more than two
hundred miles. They told me a million
people were made homeless in six
weeks of the German drive in August
and September, 1914. They told me
four hundred thousand died on the
way. The rest, scarcely half alive,
got through with the Russian army.
Many of these have been sent to
Siberia; it is these people whom the
Padewski committee is trying to
relieve.

In the refugee camps, 300,000 sur-
vivors of the flight were gathered by
the Germans, members of broken
families. They were lodged in jerry-
built barracks, scarcely water-proof,
unlighted, unwarmed in the dead of
winter. Their clothes, where the
buttons were lost, were sewed on.
There were no conveniences, they had
not even been able to wash for weeks.
Fifth and infection from vermin were
spreading. They were famished, their
daily ration a cup of soup and a piece
of bread as big as my fist.

In Warsaw, which had not been
destroyed, a city of one million in-
habitants, one of the most prosperous
cities of Europe before the war, the
streets were lined with people in the
pangs of starvation. Famished and
rain-soaked, they squatted there, with
their elbows on their knees or leaning
against the buildings, too feeble to lift
a hand for a bit of money or a morsel
of bread if one offered it, perishing
of hunger and cold. Charity did what
it could. The rich gave all that they
had, the poor shared their last crust.
Hundreds of thousands were perishing.
Day and night the picture is
before my eyes—a people starving, a
nation dying.

In that situation, the German com-
mander issued a proclamation. Every
able-bodied Pole was hidden to Ger-
many to work. If any refused, let no
other Pole give him to eat, not so
much as a mouthful, under penalty
of German military law.

This is the choice the German
government gives to the conquered
Pole, to the husband and father of a
starving family: Leave your family
to die or survive as the case may be.
Leave your country which is destroyed,
to work in Germany for its further
destruction. If you are obstinate, we
shall see that you surely starve.

Staying with his folk, he is doomed
and they are not saved. The father
and husband can do nothing for them,
he only adds to their risk and suffer-
ing. Leaving them, he will be cut
off from his family, they may never
hear from him again nor he from
them. Germany will set him to work
that a German workman may be
released to fight against his own land
and people. He shall be lodged in
barracks, behind barbed wire entangle-
ments, under armed guard. He shall
sleep on the bare ground with a
single thin blanket. He shall be
scarcely fed and his earnings shall be
taken from him to pay for his food.

That is the choice which the Ger-
man Government offers to a proud,
sensitive, high strung people. Death
or slavery.

When a Pole gave me that pro-
clamation, I was boiling. But I had
to restrain myself. I was practically
the only foreign civilian in the coun-
try and I wanted to get food to the
people. That was what I was there
for and I must not for any cause
jeopardize the undertaking. I asked
Governor General Von Beseler, "Can
this be true?"

"Really, I cannot say," he replied,
"I have signed so many" proclamations;
ask General Von Kries."

So I asked General Von Kries.
"General, this is a civilized people.
Can this be true?"

"Yes," he said, "it is true"—with
an air of adding, Why not?

I dared not trust myself to speak;
I turned to go. "Wait," he said
and he explained to me how Germany,
official Germany, regards the state of
subject people.

Rumania. For weeks it was always
before me, always the same. Officers
talked freely, frankly, directly. All
the staff officers have the same view.

Let me try to tell it, as General
Von Kries told me, in Poland, in the
midst of a dying nation. Germany is
destined to rule the world, or at least
a great part of it. The German people
are so much human material for
building the German state, other
people do not count. All is for the
glory and might of the German state.
The lives of human beings are to be
conserved only if it makes for the
state's advancement, their lives are to
be sacrificed if it is to the state's
advantage. The state is all, the people
are nothing.

Conquered people signify little in
the German account. Life, liberty,
happiness, human sentiment, family
ties, grace and generous impulses,
these have no place beside the one
concern, the greatness of the German
state.

Starvation must excite no pity;
sympathy must not be allowed, if it
hampers the main design of pro-
moting Germany's ends.
"Starvation is here," said General
Von Kries. "Candidly, we would like
to see it relieved; we fear our soldiers
may be unfavorably affected by the
things that they see. But since it is
here, starvation must serve our pur-
pose. So we set it to work for Ger-
many. By starvation we can accom-
plish in two or three years in East
Poland more than we have in West
Poland, which is East Prussia, in the
last hundred years. With that in
view, we propose to turn this force to
our advantage."

"This country is meant for Ger-
many," continued the keeper of starv-
ing Poland. "It is rich alluvial
country which Germany has needed for
some generations. We propose to
remove the able bodied working Poles
from this country. It leaves it open
for the inflow of German working
people as fast as we can spare them.
They will occupy it and work it."

Then with a cunning smile, "Can't
you see how it works out? By and
by we shall give back freedom to
Poland. When that happens Poland
will appear automatically as a Ger-
man province."

In Belgium, General Von Bissing
told me exactly the same thing. "If
the relief of Belgium breaks down we
can force the industrial population
into Germany through starvation and
conquer other Belgians in Mesopotamia
where we have planned large irriga-
tion works; Germans will then
overrun Belgium. When the war is
over and freedom is given back to
Belgium, it will be a German Belgium
that is restored. Belgium will be a
German province and we have
Antwerp—what is what we are after."
In Poland, the able-bodied men are
being removed to relieve the German
workman and make the land vacant
for Germany. In Belgium, the men
are deported that the country may be
a German colony. In Serbia, where
three-fourths of a million people out
of three millions have perished
miserably in the last three years, Ger-
many hardens its heart, shuts its eyes
to the suffering, thinks only of Ger-
many's gain. In Armenia, six hundred
thousand people were slain in cold
blood by Kurds and Turks under the
domination and leadership of German
officers—Germany looking on, in-

different to the horror and woe, intent
only on seizing the opportunity thus
given. War, famine, pestilence—these
bring to the German mind no appeal
for humane effort, only the resolution
to profit from them to the utmost that
the German state may be powerful
and great.

That is not all. Removing the men,
that the land may be vacant for Ger-
man occupation, that German stock
may replace Belgians, Poles, Servians,
Armenians, and now Rumanians,
Germany does more. Women left
captive are enslaved. Germany makes
all manner of last its instrumentality.
The other day a friend of mine told
me of a man just returned from
Northern France. "I cannot tell you
the details," he said, "man to man, I
don't want to repeat what I heard."
Some of the things he did tell—shock-
ing mutilation and moral murder.
He told of women, by the score, in
occupied territory of Northern France,
prisoned in underground dungeons,
leathered for the use of their bodies by
officers and men.

If this is not a piece of the Prussian
system, it is the logical product of
disregard of the rights of others.

Such is the German mind as it was
disclosed to me in several weeks'
contact with officers of the staff.
Treaties are scraps of paper, if they
hinder German aims. Treachery is
condoned and praised, if it falls in
with German interest. Men, lands,
countries are to be destroyed or enslaved
so Germany may gain. Women are
Germany's prey, children are spoils of
war. God gave Germany the Hohen-
staufen and together they are destined
to rule Europe and, eventually, the
world—thus reasons the Kaiser.

Coolly, deliberately, officers of the
German staff, permeated by this
monstrous philosophy, discuss the de-
nationalization of peoples, the destruc-
tion of nations, the undoing of other
civilizations, for Germany's account.

In all the world such a thing has
never been. The human mind has
never conceived the like. Even among
barbarians, the thing would be in-
credible. The mind can scarcely grasp
the fact that these things are pro-
posed and done by a modern govern-
ment professedly a Christian govern-
ment in the family of civilized nations.

This system has got to be rooted
out. If it takes everything in the
world, if it takes every one of us, this
abomination must be overthrown. It
must be ended or the world is not
worth living in. No matter how long
it takes, no matter how much it costs,
we must endure to the end with
agonized France, with impeded
Britain, with shattered Belgium.

We must hope that Germany will
have a new birth as Russia is being
reborn. We must pray, as we fight
against the evil that is in Germany,
that the good which is in Germany may
somehow prevail. We must trust that
in the end a Germany really great
with the strength of a wonderful
race may find its place as one of the
brotherhood of nations in the new
world that is to be.

The responsibility of success or
failure rests now upon our shoulders;
the eyes of the world are anxiously
watching us. Are we going to be
able to rise to the emergency, throw
off our inefficiency and prove that
Democracy is safe for the world?

Salt Domes Over Oil-Pools

The masses of salt that force their
way to the surface through the soft
and deep soil of the lowlands in
Louisiana and Texas are described
in Science (New York, December 7) by
Eugene Wesley Shaw, of the United
States Geological Survey, who sug-
gests a plan for using them in the
location of oil-wells. These "salt
domes," as they are called, are a
proof, Mr. Shaw says, that all the
baffling and fascinating questions con-
cerning the structure of the earth's
crust are not to be sought in
mountain regions, as some geologists
seem to think. The domes seem to be
associated in most cases with deposits
of oil, and the wells that have been
sunk through them have shown what
their upper structure is; but little is
known about what lies beneath them,
or of the causes that have produced
them. Many of them are yet in the
process of growth, not yet having
reached the surface, and these, Mr.
Shaw thinks, might be found by
gravity observations, salt being much
heavier than the common soil of the
region. He writes:

"Are the salt domes due to some
process related to volcanic action?
The domed form of the strata, which
is much more commonly seen than the
core itself, is such as might have been
produced by a rising plug of igneous
rock, and even the masses of salt and
associated secondary deposits might
apparently have been produced in-
directly by intrusions. On the other
hand, though many very deep wells
have been drilled in salt domes,
igneous rock has rarely if ever been
touched. Since there are numerous
varieties of salt domes—some making
a conspicuous hill, some through
recent solution of the salt making a
depression, and some having little or
no effect on the surface, the salt core
of some lying at slight depth and of
others at great depth—it would ap-
pear that if they are due to intrusion,
the igneous rock should have been
found in some of them."

"Are the domes due, as has also been
suggested, to forces of crystallization
acting in some such way as they do
in the growth of concretions, the salt
being taken from saturated solutions
and collected around some nucleus by
molecular attraction? Ordinarily salt
does not seem to behave in this way,
and the associated great deposits of

dolomite, gypsum, and other secondary
substances would seem too much to
ascribe to a kind of mass-action not
controlled by some other set of forces
operating at or underneath the locus
of salt-dome growth."

"The apparent lack of concentric
structure and of small salt con-
cretions, and the presence of certain
minerals, such as sulphur and copper
ores, seem to point to a deep-seated
cause for the domes."

"May the salt domes be due to a
buckling and flowage of one or more
beds of rock salt lying at great depth,
as has been suspected concerning
European salt domes? As a matter
of fact the few determinations of
specific gravity of the country rock
that have been made indicate that
it weighs in its natural wet state
no more than salt, if indeed as much,
and it seems very improbable that
there has been any considerable
horizontal thrust pressure."

"Since the domes are in a flat region
underlain by comparatively homoge-
neous sand, silt, and clay, it seems more
likely that the salt, dolomite,
gypsum, sulphur, compressed clay, and
possibly igneous rock of the domes
would together have a specific gravity
noticeably different from that of the
country rock in which they occur,
and within the range of possibility
that the difference could be detected
by gravity observations. In other
words, it seems possible that hidden
salt domes, with the immensely
valuable pools of oil and gas that are
commonly associated, can be dis-
covered through the help of gravity
observations, which will thus reduce
to a greater or less extent the cost of
finding the oil-pools."

"The increasing value of oil and the
keen interest in prospecting make it
seem possibly worth while to make
some practical tests with the gravity
instrument on a known salt dome and
surrounding country, especially since
many wells are being sunk at random
in the region."

"To be sure, some salt domes are
known which do not seem to have oil-
pools, and others are known which
have not yet been fully tested, but
the number of insufficiently tested
domes is rapidly decreasing, and with
the keener interest in the search for
oil the time will no doubt soon come
when it will be profitable to spend a
great deal of money searching for
salt domes, for they seem to be much
more likely to contain oil than the
surrounding country."

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Daily Home Magazine Page

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Leisure Hour

Exercise As Rest For The Woman Who Gets Tired

Physical Preparedness, Says Noted Circus Rider Who Was Trained Never To Grow Weary,
Is Essential For The Feminine Worker In War Times

By Josephine de Mott

In the course of inhuman events Mrs. Smith was heard to remark, as she left a war-relief meeting not long ago: "I'm too tired for words, and I'm so tired I can't think!" "Isn't it awful!" echoed her friend, Mrs. Jones. "My husband says I must stop and rest. But I can't rest, somehow."

"The work must go on," chimed in Mrs. Brown. "But I'm all worn out, too. I can't even remember whether you knit 4 and purl 2 after your first 38, or whether it's knit 2 and purl 2, and I've been making sweaters now for three years!"

Everywhere one goes one finds Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Brown, too tired to stand up and too "strung up" to sit down. It leads one to reflection upon the value of effort put out by people who are "too tired to think." Is thinking these days an important chief essential? Does the state of being exhausted preclude the best work to be produced?

That responsibility for this constant expression of fatigue is not to be laid at work's door, is answered in the countless men and women in the business world who are filling big positions with ease; who show ability to take on added work when occasion

demands without manifest signs of feeling it. They are doing this for one reason solely—because they are able to do it.

Perhaps the retort is here due, that the notable record of women in war work speaks for itself! I am not questioning the work of women in this war. Their records are rolling up in High Heaven, on the High Seas, the Western Front, and elsewhere, to the count of their needles and the beat of their hearts. The point is, could we not register an even better accounting if more of us realized the importance of not working with just half of ourselves, with just our heads; if we would put conditioned bodies behind the work the heads plan to do? Speaking of women in war work, some of the most noteworthy work in this war has been done by English women. It is interesting to remember that athletic training is as much a part of the education of the Englishwoman as her governess and her textbooks.

When a boy, riding horseback for the first time, complains about the second day of painful stiffness in certain muscles, we do not blame the horse. We know, as professional slugs have it, that his muscles aren't "there." To remove the complaint we take away the cause, by building up the muscles to be equal to the work they must do. Then the lad rides easily and is not disturbed if his horse shies or gives him a tussle. He is master of the situation and is not physically mastered by it, and his horse goes comfortably and well.

The women of this country are plainly not riding a hobby. They are mounted on "Resolution" and their goal is beyond the German town where the flags of the Entente must some day catch the breeze. But their ability to ride their jobs easily, to take the bumps, to stick in the saddle in the long, hard stretches, to master their work instead of being physically mastered by it (as constantly manifest in protestations of fatigue) requires stamina and staying power.

My belief that a sound body is a sound investment, one on which you may draw interest for the whole of your life, one you will never regret, one which you may even live in a day of emergency to extol as priceless, is not founded on theory. I was born in the circus of a family prominent in the profession for generations. As

far as we know, the family lineage, professionally, dates back to an uncle, Benjolt Tournaire, who was a friend of Napoleon and was said to be greatly admired by the latter for his gift in handling horses.

I was trained by my father, John De Mott, from whose vocabulary three words were omitted. I never heard him say "can't," "tired," or "afraid." It never occurred to him that I would get tired, knowing that my body was being so conditioned that it automatically threw up barriers against fatigue. In short, I worked without tiring.

I married eventually, after the youthful years in the circus, and, as the wife of a member of the Ohio Legislature and a man of leisure, I lived a happy and luxurious life for over ten years. This period was broken when we went to Alaska, where, incidentally, I was the first woman to take a United States census. Owing to the failure of funds to reach us, our stay in Alaska was protracted to three years, the last of which was one of inexpressible hardships. I have "pushed" the long, long trail in the Klondike. I have sharpened my picks shoulder to shoulder with men. I have nearly starved to death there. I have slept in blankets thrown on tree boughs laid flat for a bed when it was so cold that the moisture froze on the inside of the tent, making it look like an ice canopy over me.

On our return to the States I re-entered the circus and, after fifteen years away from the profession, successfully resumed the backward somersault on a horse that had won me my reputation as a girl and that had not been seriously challenged in the meantime.

It is now seven years since I've worked on the sawdust. Last Summer, not having been on a circus horse in the meantime, I "doubled" in the riding acts of a motion-picture play. They had me jumping through paper hoops, doing the shoulder-stand, and making a backward fall from a standing position on a caftering horse, which had to be repeated over six times before they got the film they wanted.

The personal reference is brought in only to show that I never could have done these things had I not learned to work without tiring. I never could have "come back" twice to the professional world, with long periods of lack-practice between, had I not possessed a background of training the effects of which proved permanent. I should have been finished long ago. You rarely hear circus people complain of being tired. You will never hear a man familiar with the golf links, the tennis court, the swimming pool, or the gymnasium—or the woman, either—complain of fatigue as will the one whose life has consisted of office routine and who has never had any physical exercise to offset it. The reason Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Brown are all worn out and too tired to think is because they have no recuperative powers; they never have grown any, and you can't fall back upon what you never have had! The Government does not think of taking men, soft from indoor life and home or restaurant feeding, and putting them directly in the front-line trenches. Yet all over the coun-

try women are undertaking responsibilities of the utmost importance, apparently without a thought that, along with their voluntary services—they are contributing flabby-muscled bodies with which to back up the efforts they are so sincerely anxious to put forth. They are going out as kitchen workers, which duty requires sustained periods of footwork and endurance, in lading soup, washing dishes, etc.; they are going out as jitney drivers, nurses, secretaries. Yet when it comes to the management of themselves physically, an average of not more than one in ten knows how to walk correctly, let alone ease herself off—without easing the work off—when it comes to a long pull and a hard one.

To live truly in all one's being, to enjoy life, to be worthy of work and experience the thrills of work that you know is more than ordinarily well done, there must be a continually flowing tide of physical forces to freshen and invigorate the mental ones. All the gymnasiums of the country should be filled with women engaged in war relief, for the sake of the work they are doing, quite as much as for the sake of themselves. Declining the gym idea, if they would give at least fifteen minutes a day to systematic exercise—and not be fickle to the idea—they would be amazed at the difference it would make in their feelings, their appearance, their increased capacities for accomplishment. It should be longer, really, to win the best results.

The overtired woman goes home to rest. She is unaware she does not know how to rest. She follows the usual mistaken plan—a bath, a negligee, a couch. She closes her eyes, but cannot shut off the thoughts of the day which continue to revolve in her head. Presently she asks for a bundle of papers, while she rests! The next day, on returning to the office, she announces that she did rest the preceding afternoon, but is still tired.

There is only one rest for a tired brain and a fagged nervous system. It comes of a physical fatigue imposed by healthy exercise in a sufficient amount to put the bodily machinery working in all its parts, with the lubricating oils warmed up and going; to, at the same time, get the mind interested in the exercising so that it is completely switched off the thought belts on which it has been running all day. Thus, the mind is rested by readjustment to another line of thought, co-ordinating with this active work of the body which, when the time comes, will bring about a sleep that comes quickly and is drenchingly thorough. The mind never stops. But it is not necessary to take it to a summer resort to rest it. This is a thing men understand so much better than women. When they go out to play they leave the set of thoughts pertaining to the office behind them. They do not spoil their "putting," or their service at tennis, by the reminder of a letter they ought to have written. Thus their minds, and their bodies, are being constantly refreshed mentally and physically to prepare them for the new days. If one stops to think of it, women work in their offices just as hard as men and some of them harder. What is the proportion of women whom you know, as compared to men, who make a business of providing themselves with physical exercise in some form or other? Why is it that a man at sixty is so much younger than a woman at sixty?

To return to the overtired woman:



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FLAVOR

Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really fresher than the fresh fruits and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to the house-keeper two and more days old.

CLEANLINESS

Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.

WHOLESOMENESS

In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilized, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.

ECONOMY

Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.

CONVENIENCE

Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in salads or warmed and seasoned to suit the taste.



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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 21, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 104=Ts. 69.15
@ 72.2=Mex. \$133.17

Mex. Dollars Market rate Ts. 71.85

Dragon Gold Dollars: native bank rate
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Ts. 278

Bar Silver 481d.

Copper Cash per tael 1815

Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/23d.=Ts. 4.75
exch. @ 72.2=Mex. \$6.58

Peking Bar Ts. —
Native Interest30

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 423d.

Bank Rate of Discount: 5%

Market rate of discount: —

3 m. a. %
6 m. a. %
9 m. a. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 90 d. s.
Fr. Paris on London Fr. 27.25
N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.761

Consols \$ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T. 4/21

London Demand 4/22

India T.T. 2521

Paris Demand 5751

New York T.T. 1001

New York Demand 1003

Hongkong T.T. 691

Japan T.T. 512

Batavia T.T. 2571

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m/s. Cuts 4/43d.

London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/43d.

London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/51d.

Paris 4 m/s. 6021

New York 4 m/s. 1042

Customs House Exchange Rates
For February

Bk. Ts. 4.21 @ 4/31 \$1

" 1 @ 531 = France 0.47

" 1 @ 1013 = Gold \$1

" 1 @ 51 = Yen 2.18

" 1 @ 15 = Rupees 3.56

" 1 @ — = Roubles —

" 1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, February 21, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Hall & Holtz \$15.00

Langkats Ts. 14.50

Cully's Dairy Ts. 7.00

Telephones Ts. 76.50

Anglo Javos Ts. 8.80

Bates Ts. 1.071

Bates Ts. 1.071

Cheng Ts. 2.10

Almas Ts. 9.50

Batu Anam Ts. 0.90

Unofficial

New Engineering Ts. 17.00

Telephones Ts. 76.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, February 21, 1918.

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At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on Tuesday afternoon, it was decided to recommend (subject to audit) at the Annual General Meeting that the balance of the Profit and Loss Account of Ts. 241,767.69 be augmented by Ts. 50,000 from the Equalisation of Dividend A.A. and appropriated as follows:

To pay a final dividend of 6% (making 11% for the year) 234,000.00

Transfer to Improvements and Renewals Account..... 33,655.00

Carry forward to New Account 24,112.69

Ts. 291,767.69

Hongkong Share Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report for week ending February 15:—

The China New Year holidays have monopolised most of the week, with the result that business has been at a standstill. A few minor transactions have taken place, but nothing worth recording.

Shanghai was closed until this morning, so that for the greater part of the week nothing happened there.

In view of the above facts we think it unnecessary to go into quotations in detail, the only fluctuations of any note being the change in Docks from \$132 to \$131 for cash, and a slight advance in Wharves from \$95 to \$96 for cash. The remainder of last week's quotations may be held as standing today.

Exchange.—The Demand rate on London is 2/11½ and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 68.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended February 20, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1918	1917
Gross Receipts	\$2,691.14	\$3,415.69
Loss by currency depreciation	7,200.70	7,012.12
Effective Receipts	\$25,490.44	\$23,402.57

Receipts	25,490.44	23,402.57
Percentage of loss by currency de- preciation	23.33	24.48
Car Miles run.....	75,806	77,268
Passengers car- ried	1,457,445	1,365,653

TOO MUCH SUGAR!

Manila, January 31.—Although the number of ships now making Manila as a port of call is increasing, and the cargo space crisis has been somewhat alleviated, the freight situation is still the chief problem in Philippine business. All crops are suffering but sugar is in the worst plight. There is still 40,000 tons of this product in the Iloilo bodegas, the remnant of last year's crop and the new crop is now coming in rapidly. The day is not distant when the bodegas will be filled to overflowing and there is no sign today of any vessels to handle it.

U. S. TO SPRING SURPRISE?

Washington, February 6.—Chairman Flood of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs told the House of Representatives today that the United States would supply more men and money to carry on the war, and sooner than the fondest hopes of our own people and of those of the nations associated with us in the war could wish for.

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THE MANAGEMENT

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$590
Chartered	571
Rums-Adatic	R. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	Ts. 300
North China	Ts. 115 B.
Union of Canton	Ts. 720 B.
Yangtze	\$205 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Ts. 20 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$122 B.
Hongkong Fire	Ts. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Ts. 100
Indo-China Def.	112a.
"Shell"	Ts. 25
Shanghai Tug (o)	Ts. 40
Shanghai Tug (f)	
Mining	
Kaipiao	Ts. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	Ts. 64.
Philippine	Ts. 0.80
Ranb.	Ts. 2 1/2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Ts. 132 B.
Shanghai Dock	Ts. 78 1/2 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Ts. 18 1/2 Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Ts. 66
Hongkong Wharf	Ts. 94 1/2 B.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Ts. 72 B.
China Land	Ts. 50
Shanghai Land	Ts. 70 Sa.
Welshpool Land	Ts. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Ts. 9 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Ts. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Ts. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-w.	Ts. 100 B.
E-w. pref.	Ts. 97 1/2
International	Ts. 90
International (pref.)	Ts. 62 1/2
Laon-kung-mow	Ts. 68 S.
Oriental	Ts. 45
Shanghai Cotton	Ts. 125 B.
Kung Yik	Ts. 14 1/2 B.
Langtzeppoo	Ts. 6.90 Sa.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Ts. 95 S.
Industrials	
Butler Tite	Ts. 23
China Sugar	Ts. 88
Green Island	Ts. 8.5
Langkats	Ts. 14 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros.	Ts. 70
Shanghai Sumatra	
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Ts. 14 1/2 B.
Lane	30
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	Ts. 5 1/2 B.
Watson	Ts. 13 1/2
Weeks	
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Ts. 9 1/2 B.
Amber	Ts. 18
Anglo-Java	Ts. 4.20 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Ts. 4.10 B.
Ayer Tawak	Ts. 26 Sa.
Batu Anam 1913	Ts. 0.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Ts. 4.40
Bute	Ts. 1 B.
Chemor United	Ts. 1.12 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Ts. 9
Cheng	Ts. 2 B.
Consolidated	Ts. 2.65 Sa.
Domala	Ts. 4 1/2 B.
Gula Kalanyang	Ts. 16 1/2 Sa.
Java Consolidated	Ts. 5 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Ts. 0.90
Kapala	Ts. 27 1/2
Kapayang	Ts. 12
Kara	Ts. 6.60 S.
Kota Baitrak	Ts. 16 1/2 B.
Kroowek Java	Ts. 12 B.
Padang	Ts. 51
Pengkalan Dorian	Ts. 5 S.
Peragata	Ts. 0.90 B.
Repah	Ts. 0.82 1/2 B.
Samagaya	Ts. 5 1/2 B.
Seake	Ts. 1 B.
Semambu	Ts. 10 B.
Senawang	Ts. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Klebang	Ts. 7
Shanghai Malay	Ts. 1.35 B.
Shai Malay-pref	Ts. 1.55
Shanghai Pahang	Ts. 9
Sungala	Ts. 5 1/2 B.
Songel Duri	Ts. 0.75
Suh Mangia	Ts. 0.75 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Ts. 1 1/4
Shanghai Seremban	Ts. 17 1/2 B.
Talping	Ts. 2 1/2
Tebon	Ts. 4.60 B.
Ulebr	
Zlanghe	
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Ts. 140 B.
Cully Dairy	Ts. 7 1/2 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash.	82
Shanghai Trams	Ts. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Ts. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Ts. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Ts. 80
Shai Telephone	Ts. 76 1/2 B.
Shai Waterworks	Ts. 190 S.
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers.	

Permata Estate Waives Dividend

The seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Permata Rubber Estate, Limited, was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, yesterday afternoon.

There were present Messrs. J. H. Osborne and T. H. Harris, directors, Mr. E. A. Sien, secretary, and other shareholders representing in all 3,151 shares.

The chairman, Mr. J. Frost, having unexpectedly been called away, Mr. J. H. Osborne presided. He said:

"The report and accounts having been in your hands for several days I will with your permission take them as read."

"The report deals very fully with the administration and condition of the estate as stated by our Malacca agents at the date of their last visit. There is consequently very little for me to add."

"No doubt you will expect me to give you some information which will account for the shortage in the output as estimated. It is now generally conceded that tapping on the basal V system is too hard on tree bark, renewal not being as good as expected when the Estates (as in our case) are too thickly planted. To remedy this the single cut is being adopted instead of the V. This does not yield so much later. When last year's estimate was forecasted by our agents they anticipated being able to introduce the single cut at about the same time as they took into tapping the rubber in the 1913 block and thereby prevent any decrease in the output, but in the interests of bark renewal it was considered advisable to introduce the single cut earlier, consequently there was some loss which is reflected in the returns. You will be pleased to hear that the greater portion of the 1913 block is being tapped, starting from December 1 last."

"Weather conditions are another source of trouble to us and have been responsible, jointly with the change of tapping system, for the shortage."

"I regret the all in cost shows an advance over last year's figures of 5 1/2d. per lb."

"There are several reasons to which this may be attributed, viz: the increase in the price of all materials used on the estate, shortage in the output; exchange, which is a very heavy charge this year, and war tax, which has been paid for the first time. These two latter items alone are responsible for an increase of 3 1/2 per lb."

"These facts together with the lower selling prices ruling account for the decreased profit."

"The year's working shows a profit of 9,529.47, which with the balance of 11,329.25 brought forward your directors recommend should be carried to a new account after the year's expenditure on development, Ts. 2,975.14, has been written off as in previous years."

"In connection with the development account I wish to call your attention to the fact that the reserve of Ts. 22,000 has been written off this asset. The directors felt that, this money having been used as capital expenditure and spent in developing the property, the accounts now more accurately show the correct position of affairs."

"The balance of the credit of profit and loss account is sufficient to pay a dividend approaching 10%. But in times like the present, with unfavorable exchange, an unknown quantity in the shape of war tax, a 20% reduction in output suggested and, last but not least, being without the necessary ready cash, your directors have thought it wise to adopt a policy of 'standing by' for the present."

"Our former secretary, Mr. J. H. Richards, resigned as from the end of November last and Mr. E. A. Sien, C.A., has been appointed in his place. I take this opportunity of expressing the directors' appreciation of the work done by Mr. Richards during his connection with the company."

The chairman further said that although no dividends were being paid this year the company was on a sound footing and taking all circumstances into account the policy of 'standing by' was considered a wise one. He remarked that this was not the only company not paying dividends this year.

The following resolutions were then put forward and passed:—

No. 1. Proposed by Mr. J. H. Osborne, seconded by Mr. T. H. Harris, that the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended October 31, 1917, as printed and circulated, be adopted.

No. 2. Proposed by Mr. J. H. Osborne, seconded by Mr. T. H. Harris, that the balance at credit of profit and loss account be dealt with as follows:

To write off development account	2,975.14
To carry forward to the new account	18,415.57
Ts.	21,390.71

No. 3. Proposed by Mr. W. J. Monk, seconded by Mr. J. Cameron, that Mr. J. H. Osborne be re-elected a director of the company.

No. 4. Proposed by Mr. J. Cameron, seconded by Mr. W. J. Monk, that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews be elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year at a fee of Ts. 300 for Shanghai and Malacca.

Amusements

SEE AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On Feb. 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th

MARVEL OF MARVELS OUTDONE

IN THE WONDERFUL WILLIAMSON

SUBMARINE MOVING PICTURE

"THE SUBMARINE EYE"

IN EIGHT PARTS

NO MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD SHOULD MISS THIS.

BOOKING AT MESSRS. MOUTRIE

PRICES: \$1.50 and \$1.00

APOLLO THEATRE: Programme, Friday, Feb. 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

A booking that will prove a winner

"JUDEX?" "JUDEX?" "JUDEX?" "JUDEX?" WHO IS HE? WHAT IS HE!

We present an entirely new story in serial form, free from sensational feats, but full of real interest that keeps you going all the while.

IT IS A GAUMONT "SPECIAL." NEED WE SAY MORE!

8 Great Artists including "Bout de Zan" the wonder child

Chapter 1: "The Mysterious Shadow"

Chapter 2: "The Expiation"

Pathe's British and American Gazette

A Ham-Bud Comedy "One Step Too Far"

Matinee, Saturday, 4 p.m.

Molly King in

"BLIND MAN'S LUCK"

Matinee, Sunday, 3 p.m.

"THE SEVEN PEARLS."

Episode 1, "The Sultan's Necklace"

"2, 'The Bowstrings'"

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SUBMARINE MOVING PICTURE

"THE SUBMARINE EYE"

IN EIGHT PARTS

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1918

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,300,000
 Reserve Fund 1,900,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office:
 23 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Kenneth Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Newell, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mabbell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
 The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
 The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Kiang, Seranban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Hankow, Malacca, Sourabaya, Cebu, Madras, Taiping, Hongkong, Manila, (F. M. S.), Haiphong, New York, Burma, London, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER,
 Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Agencies and Branches:
 Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Pondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papouete, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
 Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
 London office: 2 Bishopsgate
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
 JEAN JADOT
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
 London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
 Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
 Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
 New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
 Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
 Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver 13,500,000
 \$23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
 Court of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
 Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
 F. C. Butcher, Esq.
 A. H. Compton, Esq.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
 Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foonchow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
 Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
 Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,960,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowsk, Vladivostok, Hallan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

SI Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund H\$120,000

Investment reserve fund.....H\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)
 Authorised Capital \$50,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital:
 Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
 Chinese Mercantile 2,312,500.00
 Community 12,312,500.00
 Reserve Fund 1,892,504.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
 Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Chanchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shensi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foonchow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts for 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
 Manager.

THE CORPORATION ISSUES COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AND TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES, RECEIVES MONEY ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AND FIXED DEPOSIT ON terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
 Manager.

1a Kluckiang Road, Shanghai.

Established 1924.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 80,000,000 (about 15,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 11,595,461 (about 19,642,258)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Pegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNERBERG,
 Manager.

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay, London, Shanghai, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Chanchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dalny, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tokio, Hongkong, New York, Tsinanfu, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kaiyuen, Peking, Rangoon, Kobe, S. Francisco.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,500,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
 General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000.00
 Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00
 U.S. \$7,848,000.00

Head Office:
 55 Wall Street, New York
 National City Bank Building.

London Office:
 26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
 Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Shanghai, Cebu, Panama, Singapore, Colon, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama, Hongkong, Macao.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Venezuela, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, San Paulo, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ON terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

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K. P. CHEN,
 General Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital \$1,500,000
 Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
 Paid-up Capital 583,500
 Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan) Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
 Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

Established 1915.

Paid-Up

Capital: Keping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

Capital: Keping Taels 10,000,000

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 1	12 noon	San Francisco	Euador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
12	12 noon	San Francisco	Yokohama	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	12 noon	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
19	12 noon	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
25	12 noon	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
30	12 noon	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
31	12 noon	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 28	9:00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	11:00 P.M.	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	12 noon	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar 1	1:00 P.M.	Nagasaki	Takekuma maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
2	12 noon	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	12 noon	Kobe	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 28	4:00 P.M.	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.S.S.
29	12 noon	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsiao	Br.	B.S.S.
30	12 noon	Ningpo	Wingsang	Br.	B.S.S.
31	12 noon	Ningpo	Koonshing	Br.	B.S.S.
Mar 1	12 noon	Ningpo	Taihsun	Br.	B.S.S.
2	12 noon	Ningpo	Chai C.M.S.N. Co.	Br.	B.S.S.
3	12 noon	Ningpo	Chai C.M.S.N. Co.	Br.	B.S.S.
4	12 noon	Ningpo	Chai C.M.S.N. Co.	Br.	B.S.S.
5	12 noon	Ningpo	Chai C.M.S.N. Co.	Br.	B.S.S.
6	12 noon	Ningpo	Chai C.M.S.N. Co.	Br.	B.S.S.
7	12 noon	Ningpo	Chai C.M.S.N. Co.	Br.	B.S.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 28	12 noon	Weihsaiwei, Chiaofoo & Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B.S.S.
29	12 noon	Tientsin and Dairen	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
30	12 noon	Tientsin	Protea	Rus.	K.M.A.
31	12 noon	Tientsin	Upolu	Br.	B.S.S.
Mar 1	12 noon	Tientsin	Hsinwang	Br.	B.S.S.
2	12 noon	Tientsin	Wang	Br.	B.S.S.
3	12 noon	Tientsin	Wang	Br.	B.S.S.
4	12 noon	Tientsin	Wang	Br.	B.S.S.
5	12 noon	Tientsin	Wang	Br.	B.S.S.
6	12 noon	Tientsin	Wang	Br.	B.S.S.
7	12 noon	Tientsin	Wang	Br.	B.S.S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 28	12 noon	M.N. Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
29	12 noon	M.N. do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	12 noon	M.N. do	Chungking	Br.	B.S.S.
31	12 noon	M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B.S.S.
Mar 1	12 noon	M.N. do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
2	12 noon	M.N. do	Ninghsiao	Br.	B.S.S.
3	12 noon	M.N. do	Kiangtsoo	Br.	B.S.S.
4	12 noon	M.N. do	Hwakuai	Br.	B.S.S.
5	12 noon	M.N. do	Luene	Br.	B.S.S.
6	12 noon	M.N. do	Tachangmaru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	12 noon	M.N. do	Loonyi	Br.	B.S.S.
8	12 noon	M.N. do	Suifu	Br.	B.S.S.
9	12 noon	M.N. do	Tao maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	12 noon	M.N. do	Nankin	Br.	B.S.S.
11	12 noon	M.N. do	Kiangwan	Br.	B.S.S.
12	12 noon	M.N. do	Kiangy	Br.	B.S.S.
13	12 noon	M.N. do	Kutwo	Br.	B.S.S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Ton's	Flag	Agent	Berth
Feb 21	Ningpo	Taihsun	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
21	Dairen	Kobe maru	2648	Jap.	S.M.R.	SHW
21	Swatow	Kinging	1228	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
21	Swatow	Kurama maru	115	Jap.	N.Y.K.	SHW
21	Hankow	Tsengshah	2863	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
21	Hankow	Loongwo	2863	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 2,925 Capt. Finselson, will leave on Friday, February 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain E. Monkman, will leave on Friday, Feb. 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, February 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Saturday, February 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Feb. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, March 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Wavel, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, March 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 22, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Telephone No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico Maru Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtse-poo wharf on February 25, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the

Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports, on Tuesday, February 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Feb. 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kailong, Captain R. F. Mitchell, will leave on Sunday, March 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tamsui, Captain J. S. Dewolf, will leave on Tuesday, March 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtse-poo wharf on March 7, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinfeng, Captain D. B. Ross, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIEN-TSIN direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus February 24. For Freight apply to Agents, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Upolu February 24. For Freight apply to Agents, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, February 26, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the N.K.K. Co.'s Pootung wharf on February 26, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TIEN-TSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtse-poo wharf on March 5, at — The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALL.—The Co's Str. VICTORIA B.C. ASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain — will be despatched on March 19, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yangchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sanning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhol, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Poyang, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 28th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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S.S. COLOMBIA Mar. 30	S.S. VENEZUELA Apr. 6

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S.S. SANTA CRUZ Apr. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. — Mar. 18, Mar. 19

For Hongkong

"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Feb. 24, Feb. 25

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Dairen and Tsingtau

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Feb. 24, Feb. 26

For Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Mar. 3, Mar. 5

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 6, Mar. 7

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
RJ	..	..	Brooklyn	Am. cr.	..	..	..	..
BVII	..	..	Chiyoda	Jap. g-b.	..	..	..	..
MMB	Apr.	D de Lagree	Fr. g-b.
CNWP	Oct. 26	..	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85
Int. D.	Warren	Am. trp.

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For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to L. E. N. RYAN, agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K. SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 12, 1918
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918
TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 20, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

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T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.) Phone No. 3229.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co's Hongkew Wharf, Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

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(Subject to alteration)

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For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons
INABA MARU	12,500
IYO MARU	12,500

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FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa,	Mar. 17
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tosawa,	Mar. 31
SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)			
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Feb. 23
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 26
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	March 2
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui,	March 5
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	March 9
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)			
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. M. Tomita,	Feb. 23
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	March 7

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	March 7
KOBE TO SEATTLE			
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. I. Inadzu,	Feb. 24

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Mar. 8
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG			
SUWA MARU	21,000		April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000		Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000		April 17
AKI MARU	12,500		May 22

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE			
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The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korea ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Mail	Local	Express	Mail
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
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Shanghai-Nanking Line				Yenchow-Tsingchow Branch Line			
Express	Express					Express	Express
16.	10.					1.	16.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
	1430	0		dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		1410	2300
2300	1430			dep. Nanking		1415	600
700	2130	193		arr. Shanghai-North dep.		755	

Business and Official Notices



NOTICE

The offices of the American Consulate-General will be closed to Public Business TODAY, the 22nd instant, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THOMAS SAMMONS,
American Consul-General.
Shanghai, Feb. 20, 1918.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board
Notification No. 75.

Re Registration and Sale of Foreshore Land (Shengko) on the Whangpoo River.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with Notification No. 62 of 20th April, 1916, the registration and sale of foreshore land on the Whangpoo subsequent to November, 1911, is governed by the regulations of Supplementary Article No. 12 of the Conservancy Agreement.

The Public are warned that no shengko-plan or receipt for payment of shengko is valid unless issued by the Board.

For the information of the Public the Rules of procedure are here rendered:

(1) Application for shengko shall be made by the owner, for Chinese lots through the Joint Measurement Office, for foreign owners through the Consulate concerned to the Joint Measurement Office, which will arrange with the Board for a joint measurement.

(2) A joint measurement having been carried out, a plan will be made by the Board and forwarded to the owner for acceptance.

(3) The owner having accepted the plan, the Board will assess the shengko price according to the principles laid down in the Supplementary Article No. 12, and notify the owner thereof (in case of foreign owners through the Consulate concerned).

(4) If the owner should not be satisfied with the Board's assessment, an appeal is possible as provided for in Article VIII of the Conservancy Agreement of 1905.

(5) The shengko price assessed having been paid to the Board a receipt will be issued by the Board, on presentation of which at the Joint Measurement Office (in case of foreign owner through his consulate), the latter will arrange for the issue of the shengko deed forthwith.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board
Shanghai, February 21st, 1918.

S/S "Bessie Dollar"

The S/S "Bessie Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hongkew-Pootung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognised. All risk of fire at the wharf to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Tuesday, Feb. 26th, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
16890

COAL COAL

Best screened coal delivered at following prices:—

Honan Anthracite (lump)...\$26.75
Hongay Anthracite 31.50
House Coal 27.50
Kitchen Coal No. 1 25.50
Kitchen Coal No. 2 23.50

Order Books upon Application.
THE ITALIAN TRADING CO.,
4B Peking Road.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six Per Cent Debentures (1909)

The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 22nd instant to 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Partner Wanted

Established Foreign Manufacturing Export Business; some capital required. Applicant may be active or silent partner. Apply Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

NOTICE

DYNAMO WANTED

Used or New 15 to 30 K.W., 220 volts, Direct Current Belt-Driven Dynamo, alone or with Switchboard, with or without Oil Engine. APRIL DELIVERY. Reply, giving COMPLETE details to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

16899 F.28.

JUST ARRIVED

Smoked Black Cod, per lb. 75 cts.
Large Kippers 40 cents each.
Fresh Herrings Medium Size 40 cts.
Large Size 40 cts.
Jams, all kinds, \$1.00 per 4 tins.
American Potatoes and Mackerel.

Try them once and you will buy them always!
Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Telephone North 639

NOTICE

The management of the
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
Announce that they will hold their Annual

**Washington's Birthday
DINNER
AND
SUPPER DANCE**

TONIGHT, February 22, 1918.

Reservations will be held in

THE BALL ROOM

for those attending the

S.V.C. MINSTREL SHOW

at the Olympic.

For table reservations apply to the
Supt. of Service.

The Eden Dispensary
(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

BILL SMITH SAYS

"Decisions are made in a minute. Any reflection or study serves as a rule, to alter or weaken that decision."

"Upper Crust" is the best Rye Whiskey.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents



DR. JOHN
PHRENOLOGIST
18 Nanking Road
Tel. Cent. 2279

ASK me for a reading of your life (PHRENOLOGY); your good and bad tendencies, capacities, prospects for success, and provisions for the future.

16848

SATURDAY

23rd February, 1918

9 p.m.

GRAND CONCERT

Classic and Character Dances

by

Mdlles.

**POTAPOVITCH
and TUSHYNSKA**
(Renowned Russian Dancers)

Music by

MR. GARRU ORE

the famous Russian Pianist.

AT THE

RUSSIAN CLUB

25 Avenue Edouard VII

Entrance \$1.00 and \$2.00

16889

Ferry-Boat

Wanted Twin-Screw Boat with full specification.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,
1A Jinkee Road.

Tel. No. Central 380.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of

CLUFF'S

"Blue Ribbon" Fruits
GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd. Phone West, 800



ADDING

AND
**LISTING
MACHINES**
FROM \$10 U.S.C. UPWARDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.



HURRY UP!

HURRY UP! HURRY UP!

to the

DARK-TOWN

MASQUERADE BALL

to be given especially for the

MINSTREL TROUPE

at the

"CARLTON"

after the Minstrel Performance

at the Olympic on

Saturday, February 23

Two Orchestras in attendance—one in the

Ball Room, one in the Main Dining Room

AN EXCELLENT SUPPER

will be served in the Reception Room



DON'T FORGET

YOU'LL HAVE TO HURRY!

Book you tables NOW!



Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

No. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors, also a cozy attic. Every comfort guaranteed.

TO LET: Central, furnished rooms, board optional. Apply 3, Minghong Road. Tel. North 2650.

TO LET, a large well-furnished room, with verandah and bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Good table. Apply 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, experienced lady stenographer by import and export firm. In reply, state references, experience and salary desired. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED for outport, a competent stenographer, male. An experienced accountant. Apply to Box 308, THE CHINA PRESS.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET: From 1st March, one large godown, very bright and well aerated, situated on Szechuen Road near Canton Road. Apply to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

OFFICES TO LET. New building, No. 38 Nanking Road, second floor. Large, small or in suites; prices from Tls. 30 to Tls. 50. consider offers. Apply on premises, representative, top floor.

NO. 17 Museum Road, offices and godowns on first and ground floors. Newly renovated. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road or THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE.

SUITES OF ROOMS, suitable for offices, in China Press Building, to let. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE or 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

4-c KIANGSE ROAD, large first floor godown to let, from March 1st. Tls. 100. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN (Britisher), 22 years, single, with 4 years commercial experience, desires a post in import and export firm. Good salary necessary, good prospect essential. Apply to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED by an experienced young American (at present employed), position as clerical assistant or shipping clerk in any American, British or Ally firm. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

YOUNG LADY (British), experienced in office routine, has good knowledge of bookkeeping, correspondence and Chinese. Apply to Box 313, THE CHINA PRESS.

BRITISHER, 29, married, with 5 years banking, 7½ years Straits commercial experience, now holding responsible position with important firm there, desires a post in a firm where individual capability decides progress. Ex-officer, invalided through injury, but fit and healthy. Good salary necessary, good prospects essential. Particulars to Box 288, THE CHINA PRESS.

YOUNG LADY, American, would like to secure typewriting to do at home, evenings. Apply to Box 312, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED: A young married man offers his services to manage a retail or wholesale business on a basis of either commission or sales or percentage of profits, besides a small salary. Has many years' thorough China experience and is active in mind and body. Can furnish A.I. references from previous employers and also arrange for security if necessary. Apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: 56 Avenue Dubail. Best part French district. Choice 6-room residence. Trams pass door. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, 38, Nanking Road.

FOR RENT, at East Cliff, Peitaiho, a large bungalow with seven rooms and a large 14-foot-wide verandah, situated near the beach. The house is screened throughout and completely furnished. For particulars address Dr. G. D. Lowry, Peking.

TO LET: Well-furnished house, Western district, for July, August and September. Full-sized tennis lawn, vegetable garden and garage. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 310, THE CHINA PRESS.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Victoria, pony and harness. Good young pony for riding or driving. Will sell separately if desired. First reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.

LIMOUSINE (Ford), good body, in good running order. Will sell cheap. Appointment for inspection. Apply to Y. S. Fong, 6 Museum Road.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road

"V" MODES

Blouses of Every Description

(over one hundred to select from)

Warm Dressing and Rest Gowns.

Thick Crepe de Chine Lingerie.

Viyella and Silk Pyjamas.

Children's Coats and Frocks.

"V" MODES

20, Nanking Road, 3rd floor

THERE are those whose will-power is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused, and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, West China

Born 1915—Still Existing.